INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO. 183— BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 2 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,598
24 „	RANPURA ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MA OJAx ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,082
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £280, B. £70, C. £260.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £272, B. £68, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £254, B. £64.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £250, B. £48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
17th „	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
31st	TASMANIA, M. ..	Straits and Japan.
1928		
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
*31t „	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
2nd Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd .	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
5th ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
7th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.
7th „	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	2 Dec.	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	2 Dec.	17 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 „	30 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 „	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 „	12 „

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	28th Nov.	3rd Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	2nd „
Heiyo Maru ..	15th „	30th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th „	31st „
Hankow Maru ..	17th „	31st „
Celebes Maru ..	25th „	8th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 45 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc.,** cured **Without Knife,** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Drom **Rs. 2-8,** 2 drams **Rs. 4. Postage extra.** Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL

REMEDY

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

Bodily Aches and Pains

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24211.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—INTERNAL AUDITORS with European qualifications. Starting Salary varying from 200 to 250 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to PANDIT ROOP NARAIN RAINA, General Assistant, The Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd., Lahore.
A 29579

WANTED.—An experienced coach temporarily for 4 months from 1st January, 1928, to stay in Jath and coachup Shrimant the Yuvaraj, Jath State for the Matriculation Examination of 1928. Apply to undersigned stating salary wanted before 15th December, 1927. A. M. MASURKAR, State Karbhari, Jath State, Jath, 28th November, 1927.
A 29600

IMPORTANT FRENCH FIRM desire to secure, as their Sole Agents in Bombay and adjoining territory, a recognised firm, accustomed to, and capable of, securing and negotiating Forward Indents for Steel and Hardware, on an agency commission basis. Replies, clearly stating the rate of commission expected (to be inclusive of all establishment and other charges of prospective agency) together with Bank references should be sent to Box No. 2955, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29576.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—SITUATION by a GEOLOGIST and MINERAL PROSPECTOR has 25 years' experience, well trained in prospecting and mining by the European and American Mining Engineers. Best opportunity for Zamindars and Capitalists. Apply to "MINING," 316, Ramcote, Hyderabad (Deccan).
B R578A

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9. Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WALTER ROGERS & CO., of 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, have TRANSFERRED their Office to 5, BANK STREET, Fort.
29591

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPEEDING UP THE TRAMWAY SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after Sunday, 4th December, 1927, the speed of tramcars running on Sundhurst, Frere and Reay Roads will be increased to a maximum of 18 miles per hour.

Passengers are warned not to board or alight from tramcars in motion.

The Public generally are warned to exercise special care.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C. E.,
General Manager.

30th November, 1927.
29601

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF METAL SCRAP.

The AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material which can be seen at the General Stores, Parel, at the Railway's Wharf at Sewri Bunder, Mechanical Shops, Parel, and Branch Stores, Jhansi.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2|- per copy which will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1927.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Rly.

23rd November, 1927.

The first issue of this advertisement which appeared in this paper on the 25th November, 1927, stated that tenders will be received in the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December, 1927 but this date has now been altered to WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1927 and tenders should be submitted accordingly.

29554

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 199 of 1916.

MADHOWJEE LUXMONDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
RUSTOMJI BURJORJI WADIA and others ..... Defendants.
and
Re: Costs of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys-at-Law ..Applicants

To,
MADHOWJEE LUXMONDAS, Esq.,

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a summons has been presented on the 1st day of December, 1927, to the High Court of Bombay, calling upon you to appear before the sitting Judge in Chambers at 11-15 a.m. on the 5th day of December, 1927 at the hearing of an application on the part of the said Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, the applicants abovenamed, against you praying that you the said Madhowjee Laxmondas to pay to them the applicants abovenamed the sum of Rupees 595-9-6 being the amount of the balance of their taxed costs payable by you in the above suit, and for the costs of the said application.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1927.
(Sd.) JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Attorneys.
29604

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Jehangir Ardeshir Bamboat and others the first and the second contributory mortgagees Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on the premises on THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of Bai Memabai wife of Oomer Haji Joosab and Abdul Rahim Saleh Mahomed, Trustees of the will of the late, Salleh Mahomed Haji Nathoo and in their individual capacity as beneficiaries under the said will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Contributory Mortgage dated the 26th day of November 1926 and made between the said Bai Memabai wife of Oomer Haji Joosub and Abdul Rahim Saleh Mahomed of the first part and the said Bai Memabai wife of Oomer Haji Joosab and Rahim Saleh Mahomed in their individual capacity of the 2nd part, Ratanshaw Pochaji Batliboi (since deceased) and Jehangir Ardeshir Bamboat of the third part and the said Jehangir Ardeshir Bamboat and Meherbai Jehangir Bamboat of the 4th part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazendari Land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kambekar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Revenue under New Survey No. 1323 and under Cadastral City Survey No. 1154 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1024 and Street Nos. 105—107 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Jan Mahomed and on or towards the South by the property of the late Mopla Moosa and are now occupied by the mortgagors and their tenents.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jhavery & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 1750 CASES BELGIUM WINDOW GLASSES, 590 LARGE SIZE SHEETS RIB GLASSES ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown in Ebrahim Mansion near Dongri Market and next to Khilafat Press on Sandhurst Road by order of Messrs. Mohile and Parekh Attorneys for the mortgagees-in-possession Messrs. Karimbhoy Gulam Husein and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ebrahim Khanbhai and Alibusein Gulambusein.

1750 cases Belgium Window Glasses of different sizes, 16 and 24 oz.

590 Large size Sheets Rib Glasses (loose)

1 Lot broken glasses.

1 Lot empty wooden cases.

Auction terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE COTTON STRIPED DRILL (CHECKS).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 5th day of December 1927 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), near the Baling Press in Champa Gully of Moolji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Ahmed Abdul Karim Bros. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Mr. G. E. Somekh.

EX. S. S. "SUMATRA MARU".

A. A. K. B. eq. 3907 eq. 26|50 eq. 25 cases cotton striped Drill (checks) Lady Brand each 40 pieces No. 620, 27" x 30 yards.

Auction terms:—Goods will be sold on Bond Delivery; 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BROKER'S CARD OF THE BOMBAY SHARE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 414 of 1924 (Madhavprasad v/s. Manmal), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms:—

One Broker's card of the Bombay Share Brokers' Association.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1927, at 4|30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Owner the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure admeasuring about 900 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 318 New No. 4031, Old Survey No. 1/92, New Survey No. 3/22 and Cadastral Survey No. 906 of Mahim Division, together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under 'G' Ward No. 4969 (2), Street No. 297A all which premises are situate on the Western side of Lady Jamshedjee Road at Mahim and are bounded on the East by the said Lady Jamshedjee Road, on the West partly by the property of Ramjan Abdulla and partly by the property formerly of Hissamuddin Bara and now of Mahomed Hoosein, Bari on the North by the property of Hassam Moosa Glasswarewalla, on the South partly by the property belonging to Vanza Wadi Musjid and partly by vacant land belonging formerly to Hajee Khamissa Cassum Ghatkey and now to Joosub Khamissa Ghatkey and are now in the occupation of the Owner and his tenants.

N.B.:—The property will, if required by intending purchasers, be put up for sale in 2 lots, one of 700 square yards and the other of 200 sq. yds.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Owner or to the under signed.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF TRUNKS, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Stanely Oscar Whitley (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 12th December, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Trunks, wearing apparels, deck chair, sundry articles, etc.

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THE ONE and ONLY
REGINALD DENNY
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UNIVERSAL SPECIAL JEWEL
THE
CHEERFUL FRAUD
Shown during this week at the
UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road)
NEXT WEEK
LAURA LA PLANTE
in the
UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL
THE CAT AND THE CANARY.

GITA DAY 5th December.

The Hindu Maha Sabha in its annual session at Delhi has passed a resolution requesting Hindus of all castes and creeds to observe the 11th day of the bright half of Margashirsha month on the Gita-day, (the day on which the Mahabharata War commenced.) If falls on the 5th December, this year (1927).

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WITH TEXT IN DEVANAGIRI AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY ANNIE BESANT.

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CALCUTTA.

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Commencing FROM TO-MORROW i. e. from 3rd DECEMBER, 1927.
SHARDA'S NEW LOVELY PRODUCTION.
"FAIRY of the FLUTE"
Written and Directed by Mr. A. P. KAPOOR.
Chief Stars: Mr. VITHAL, Mr. JANIBABU, Miss MADHURI, Miss ASHA, Miss MAHERBANU.
A Beautiful Love Story—with Dare Devil Stunts and Action
DON'T FORGET TO SEE IT
NEXT WEEK AT KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

MESSRS VURDHMAN & CO.,

Bombay, Dec. 1.

AMERICA.

The New York futures market during he week demonstrated weakness with a loss of 46 point in January option, as a result of long liquidation by discouraged bulls, influenced by uncertain outlook of the textile industry of U. S. A. However there are evidences of increasing trade support at the decline.

Once more the cotton trade is getting ready for the annual reception of th statistical "Piece de resistance" from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report is likely to prove a one day's wonder, with the usual effect on the psychology of the temperamental professional. Those who differ with the official forecast will not find their doubts settled until the final Ginning figures are issued in March 1928. The outgivings of the so-called private authorities will influence price swings of temporary duration are to be expected according to whether the high or low figures are confirmed.

Recent liquidation of long interest has greatly strengthened the technical situation and rebuyings of about 200,000 bales notices issued against December contracts speak themselves, that the holders of actual cotton are unwilling to part, despite the unfavourable dry goods situation, which we believes is much exaggerated. During the first three months of the present season United States Mill consumption has exceeded all previous records and it is but natural that there may be some reduction. However the world's spinners takings upto the week ending 26th ultimo being 5,752,000 bales against 5,692,000 bales during the same period 1st season, justify hopes of full consumption.

Cotton prices are not high when we consider trat the crop even if it is 13 million bales will not be sufficient for manufacturing needs. The market may have to jog along for a time without much speculation exuberance, but manufacturers will be well advised if they proceed more vigorously in obtaining their requirements around present level.

BOMBAY.

The local market with great reluctance, registered a decline of about Rs. 4/- per candy in Broach April/May delivery during the week. To-day's Broach April/May delivery is quoted 381. Despite the sagging tendency in the values of American cotton, there had been continued support from the professional operators in the local market. The presence of these buying orders has left prices to a marked disparity and the export demand is temporarily withheld.

The Japanese spinners have passed a resolution for a further curtailment of 8 per cent. (total 23 per cent.) for six months. This news has no effect as it is realised that the potential buying power is temporarily checked and is bound to come into being on any favourable aspect.

So far arrivals of Oomras are about 1 lack of bales ahead of the last season and consequent upon increased hedge selling rate of January is quoted Rs. 37/ below Broach April/May delivery.

The local market is passing through various readjustments both fundamental and technical which may result in wider markets. Indian Farmers having understood the benefits of holding prices will refuse to sell at undue low level and with the revival in demand of actual cotton, prices will show hardening tendency and believe purchases in easier markets will yield favourable results.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Jany.	Mar.	May.
New York 23|11|27 ..	19.56	19.77	19.94
Do. 30|11|27 ..	19.10	19.30	19.50
	—.—	—.—	—.—
	—.46	—.47	—.44
	Jany.	Mar.	May.
Liverpool 23|11|27 ..	10.58	10.56	10.55
Do. 30|11|27 ..	10.41	10.38	10.37
	—.—	—.—	—.—
	—.17	—.18	—.18

We have had a week of dull uninteresting markets with a further decline brought about by tired bull liquidation and Southern hedge selling. Trade reports from most Textile centres continue poor. It is evident consumers all over the World realise there is more than enough cotton to meet the season's requirements, and they are accordingly buying only from hand to mouth in anticipation of being able to secure supplies at lower rates as the season progresses. The demand for the manufactured goods appears to be on the decrease and until there is any improvement from this end of the trade we expect the market will continue to rule quiet with the probability of a further decline.

Last night our Liverpool friends cabled us as follows:—

"Market is depressed by poor demand. Absence of speculation before Bureau Report."

The local market has been maintained at a very high parity entirely by speculative purchases, but cotton is arriving freely in the up-country markets and Bombay arrivals will soon be making bull operators wonder who is going to take care of the crop. In addition a tight money position with a high Bank rate is anticipated and this will not help weak holders to maintain prices.

Under these circumstances we cannot find any justification whatever for a long position in Indian Cotton. Even if we see a reaction in the Home markets, this market should not respond until such time as an export demand develops.

Japanese Mills have bought and are buying Chinese cotton which is cheaper than Indian cotton, and they can thus afford to wait until such time as Indian prices are at a reasonable parity.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 30th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	6,680
Linseed	3,824
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	180
Gingellyseeds	3,451
Poppyseed	265
Groundnuts	34,683
Castorseed	5,780
Rice	129,944
Myrabollams	3,752
Cottonseed	49,337
Mowraseed	132
Gram	626
Joowar	761
Barley	1,180
Bajree	3,565
Coal	684 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chroniele.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Nov. 29.

	Per md.
Cottonseed Maghar	3 10 6
Cottonseed Poh	3 10 6
Cottonseed Phagan	3 11 6
Cottonseed Bhadon	4 1 6
Wheat Magh	4 11 0
Wheat Har	4 9 0
Gram Jeth	3 11 0
Gwara Poh	3 0 0
Wheat Ready	4 8 0 to 5 0 0
Gram Ready	4 0 0 to 4 4 0
Cottonseed Ready	3 10 0
Kappas Ready	13 4 0 to 13 12 0
Cotton Ready	31 8 0
Market steady	

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 49|5, Lowest Rs. 48|13, Closing Rs. 49|2.

Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4|4|6, Closing Rs. 4|4|6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 50|12|6, Lowest Rs. 55|11, Closing Rs. 55|13.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 30

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17.
Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed Bombay.—
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment Hull. paid £15.
Linseed, Bombay,—
Nov/Dec shipment nominal £17-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
December delivery sellers 28 7-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 29.

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 30

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 12-3/4.

NEW-YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York Nov. 30

Demand Bills 487.43

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 1.

The Market has ruled steady to-day and Spot as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterdy's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 14/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/7 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Howara sh. 13/10 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Pasha sh. 13/11 per cwt FBH.
S. S, Nurjahan sh. 13/11 per cwt FBH.
Shipment October sh. 13/10 per cwt FBH.
Ship. November sh. 13/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. December sh. 14/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/12-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July/Aug/Sept. Rs. 9/15 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—November sh. 14/ per cwt FBH.
December sh. 14/5 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/14-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SSOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 30.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£120
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/2
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£85-7/8
Conversion Loan	£75
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£61
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£70.7/8
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£93-1/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 30.

Copper, English Best Selected	£64-1/8
Copper, Braziers	£73-1/2
Yellow Metal	£64-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£266-3/4

MINING AND ENGINEERING COLLEGE IN BURMA.

B. O. C.'S MUNIFICENT GIFT.

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

The Governor of Burma opened this evening the Mining and Engineering College bearing the name of the Burma Oil Company. The Company made a gift of £100,000 towards the founding of the college.

The college will provide course for 200 students in mining and civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The entire building is expected to cost between four and five lakhs.

GRATITUDE TO B. O. C. DIRECTORS

In asking His Excellency to open the college, Sir Benjamin Heald, Vice-Chancellor of the University reiterated the gratitude officially expressed by the Council of the University to the Directors, shareholders and officers for their splendid munificence in founding this college and also tendered sincere thanks for their benevolence and conspicuous personal generosity to Sir John Carrill and Mr. David Cargill who gave one lakh of rupees each. He paid a tribute to the interest taken by H. E. the Governor in the affairs of the University. It was to him that they owed the inception of the University Endowment Fund which evoked this striking manifestation of the Burma Oil Company's interest in the University. After pointing out the natural aptitude of Burmans for engineering, he said, with the training this college would give, there was no reason why Burma should not turn out engineers who could hold their own against engineers of any country in the world.

BEST WISHES FROM VICEROY.

The Governor at the outset of his speech read a telegram from the Viceroy sending his best wishes for the success of the college and his renewed thanks to those whose generosity the college was due.

The following telegrams have passed between Sir Robert Watson, Managing Director of the Burma Oil Company and H. E. the Governor of Burma:

From Sir Robert Watson:—"On the occasion of the formal opening of the college buildings of the Rangoon University associated with a donation by the Burma Oil Company Limited, the Chairman and Directors wish to repeat their earnest hope that the facilities thus provided, will prove of great value to the youth of Burma and to the development of their country and renew their expressions of pleasure at being permitted in this way to testify their deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of the country with which the Company has been so long and so considerably associated. They would also express their pleasure and deep appreciation that Your Excellency should have found time to perform this opening ceremony for Your Excellency's name will always be associated with the consummation of the scheme for a University for Burma which should mean so much to the moral and material advancement of its people."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

From the Governor:—"On behalf of the Government and the University, I thank you, the Chairman and the Directors for your telegram which will be deeply appreciated throughout Burma. The College was opened this afternoon with full ceremonial and the splendid generosity of the Burma Oil Company was most gratefully acknowledged."—A. P.

BERAR LAND REVENUE BILL

GOVT. OF INDIA SUGGESTS 75 AMENDMENTS.

AMRAOTI, Dec. 1.

The Berar Legislative Committee will hold its sittings in the District Council Hall, Amraoti, to discuss the Berar Land Revenue Bill on December 5 under the presidentship of Sir Shankarrao Chitnavis.

The Bill was passed by the Legislative Council in 1925 and was sent to the Government of India for its approval, who have now sent it back to the Council with seventy-five amendments.

It is expected that members of the Committee will throw out all amendments.—Free Press.

MEDIUM OF HIGHEST CULTURE

PROF. HENRICH LAUDERS ON GLORIES OF SANSKRIT

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Professor Henrich Lauders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit at Berlin University, speaking on the glories of Sanskrit Literature under the Presidentship of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, characterised Sanskrit as a medium of the highest culture and civilisation of the Aryans. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer described the differences between European and Sanskrit drama.—A. P.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Mr. Lincoln, the Additional District Magistrate, has been engaged in the hearing of the Punjab National Bank embezzlement case in which Desraj and Ramgopal are being tried on charges of cheating by means of false documents and committing embezzlement.—A. P.

COLLECTIONS EXCEED A LAKH

CEYLON'S QUOTA TO KHADI FUND

RAMNAD, Nov. 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi accompanied by Messrs. Desai and Rajagopalachari, arrived here this afternoon. Gandhi was received by Mr. Rajaram Pandyan. In the evening Gandhiji was presented with adresses and two purses on behalf of the public and the students amounting to Rs. 650 and 65 respectively.

Replying to the addresses Mahatma Gandhi referred feelingly to the contributions made by some poor sisters of Ramnad to the Khadi Fund and observed, that though they contributed little, he was able to draw a lesson from them. In reply to a request made to him to take a lead in politics, he said he was doing his humble best in politics by the spinning wheel.

As regards the Statutory Commission he reiterated that his conscience was sold to the President of the Congress, and the Congress generally. He left Ramnad for Madras to-night only.

The total collections for Mahatma Gandhi's Khadi Fund in Ceylon amount to Rs. 104,000.—Free Press.

A session of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Bhagalpur on the 10th, 11th and 12th December. Rai Sir Rampal Singh of the United Provinces has been elected President of the session.

MADHAVRAO RODKE MARATHI SCHOOL

CELEBRATION OF DIAMOND JUBILEE

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay associated himself with the activities of the Municipal Schools Committee of Bombay for the first time on Thursday when he presided over the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the Madhavrao Rokde Free Marathi Boys' School. The compound of the school at Mandvi, Koliwada, presented a festive appearance and was tastefully decorated. A large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen besides the school children was present.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee in according a hearty welcome to Sir Leslie Wilson and guests gave a brief history of the School.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor, when he rose to speak, was loudly applauded. In the course of his speech he said:—

This School which is celebrating the sixtieth year of its existence to-day, appears to have drawn its first pupils from the Maratha community, and I do not doubt that in this long period it has performed very valuable services to that community, which is now taking such a very keen interest in the education of its members, not only in Bombay, but in its original home in the Deccan.

It has been a great pleasure to me to come here this afternoon and I thank you all for the very warm welcome you have extended to me.

I am particularly glad that it was possible for me to come here on this particular date—the 31st Anniversary of the death of one after whom this School is named, and who, by his self-sacrifice, brought the School into existence, and who, in spite of grave physical disabilities and great financial obstacles, kept it going. To him and to Mrs. Janabai the Marathi community of Bombay owe a deep debt of gratitude. Had it not been for Mahavrao Rokde's initiation, and Mrs. Janabai's determination to continue the excellent work started by him, this School would not be in existence to-day.

After a vote of thanks was moved to Sir Leslie Wilson by Mrs. Tyabji, the function came to a successful termination.

FATAL FALL FROM 1ST FLOOR

Jivraj Manekchand aged 22, a Hindoo servant of Messrs. Habib and Sons was seen by a cook lying in an unconscious state at the back of the premises of Alsi Patia on Kalbadevi Road. The cook raised an alarm and Jivraj was removed to the G. T. Hospital. On receipt of the information about this accident Police Sub-Inspectors Messrs. Rane and Pathan went to the place of accident for enquiries. It is said that at the back of Alsi Patia there is a building in which cotton business is conducted. By walking on a wall from the first floor of Alsi Patia building now and then several persons reach the terrace of the said premises in which cotton business is conducted. It is presumed that Jivraj must have fallen while trying to go to the said terrace by that wall. Jivraj has sustained serious injuries on the skull to which he succumbed later in the night.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

The north-east monsoon has been active in the neighbourhood of Ceylon and nearly general rain has again fallen in South-east Madras with local rain in Malabar.

A fresh western disturbance is approaching the frontier through Persia.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair quarter of an inch; Cochin a half; Tinnevelly and Pamban three quarters: Madura one and a half; Trichinopoly one; Coimbatore and Cuddalore a quarter and Kodaikanal two.

Forecast:—A decrease in southeast Madras and an increase in Malabar.—A. P.

Johannesburg.—Two natives who were arrested on 27th November in connection with the murder of Miss Irene, daughter of Mr. Francis Edgar Kanthack, Consulting Engineer, (late Director of Irrigation), Union of South Africa, have been released. The third native who was arrested on the 28th has been remanded into custody.—Reuter

"RANGILA RASOOL" CASE

POSTPONED TO 16TH INSTANT

The "Rangila Rasool" case came up for hearing in the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magstrate at Girgaum on Thursday.

The case, it will be recalled, arose out of the publication of a pamphlet called Rangila Rasool. The pamphlet was proscribed by the Chief Commissioner of Police and the same was notified in the Gazette Extraordinary published at Delhi.

Mr. Haji, Bar-at-law, counsel for the accused produced a medical certificate stating that the accused was ill, and applied for an adjournment of the case. The application was opposed by Police Prosecutor Mr. Mankar.

Meanwhile, Mr. Haji discussed the history of the Press Act and explained the circumstances in which it was brought into being. Furthermore he explained that section 3 of the Press Act was applicable only to the printer, and in it the duties and responsibilities of the printer are clearly stated. That section has nothing to do with the publisher. In these circumstances, Mr. Haji told His Worship that his client could be prosecuted not under the said section but under sec. 12 of the Press Act.

After some discussion on certain legal aspects of the case, His Worship postponed it to 16th instant.

CONVICTED AND BOUND OVER

Tukaram Kedari, a polish maker, who was arrested on a charge of theft in respect of Rs. 170/ was placed before Mr Thakkar at the Mazgaon Police Court on Wednesday.

The prosecution case was that Gangaram Nagoji, a Mill-worker, was boarding with one Revoobai who had several other boarders. The accused had come to board there about 3 months' back. Gangaram had a tin trunk with him which he always used to keep locked on the loft at Revoobai's place. On the 22nd of November, he came from work at 6-30 in the evening and found that his trunk had been broken open, and that his money and ornaments were missing. That night the accused returned drunk and was handed over to the police.

Vithoo Krishna, a polisher staying at Kumbharwada, deposed that the accused came to him on the day of offence and gave him Rs. 155/ for safe-keeping. The next day, he was visited by the police who recovered the money from him

On the accused's plea of guilty and the evidence, the learned Magistrate convicted him and bound him over in the sum of Rs. 50/ for one year.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT

Abdul Gafoor Karimbax, a servant, was tried before Mr. P. P. Thakkar, Sixth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazgaon Police Court on a charge of theft and sentenced to suffer one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60/, or in default two month's rigorous imprisonment.

The charge against the accused was that he between the 11th and 12th of November committed theft in a building in Bombay in respect of G. C. Notes and cash collectively valued at Rs. 57/.

The complainant, Munawar Kaloo in his complaint stated that he was a servant in a bakery and stayed at Tardeo. The accused was his co-servant and they were both sleeping together. On the night of the 11th November he had kept Rs. 57 in his box and locked it. and had kept the key in his coat pocket. At about 3 a.m., he got up and found the key missing. His box was lying open and the money was not there. The accused also was not to be found. Since that day, he had been on the look-out for the accused, and he was arrested on the 19th.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of theft, and the Magistrate sentenced him as above.

CASE UNDER CHILDREN'S ACT

On a charge under Section 11 of the Children's Act, one Bai Champubai was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

The accused, it is alleged, kept two of her daughters, named Kalyanbai and Girgabai, aged 12 and 9 years respectively in a brothal one Tulsabai who is carrying on prostitution.

Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, pleader, appeared on behalf of the accused and applied for a postponement of the case. His Worship, accordingly, postponed the hearing to 23rd December.

The Calicut Municipality presented Dr. Annie Besant with an address of welcome which was read by Mr. E. Narayana Nair, Chairman. The address referred to Dr. Besant's services to India.—A. P.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NORDEN ESTIMATE CROP 12,838,000 BALES. SCATTER COVERING—POOR SUPPORT—FUTURES 11 TO 18 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Nov. 30.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 4 points and prices gradualy improved further 8 points during the first half an hour on short covering. At this level there was scattered liquidation and prices relapsed 6 points by noon. In the later trading there was steady improvement and the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 18 points. Middling Spot Cotton hardened 10 points to 19.50c.

The New York futures closed steady at a rise of 8 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 9 points to 19.13c.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. have issued their final estimate of 12,838,000 bales. At present trade continues to buy only from hand to mouth. There is utter absence of speculative support and with South holding still a fairly good quantity it is feared, there will be continuance of hedge selling presure. At present opinions are divided some led to believe in lower prices in the near future, while others look for higher prices in the long run. In the meantime the market looks like sagging until revival of trade demand and speculative support.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 30th inst:

January highest 19.19 (2-43 p.m.) lowest 18.98 (1-08 p.m.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 30th November 1927 as follows:—

"Our estimate of crop is 12,836,000 bales. Unsatisfactory cotton Textile continues resulting in poor spot demand, absence of speculative support and possible selling pressure from Southern holders point to continuance of downward trend in near future. Favour sales on rallies."

Reuter:—"Market but firm on absence of selling influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and bullish crop estimates."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 30-11-27 1927-28 5172000; 1926-27 7027000.

Receipts Yesterday 30-11-27 1927-28 45000; 1926-27 61000.

Exports to date 30-11-27 1927-28 2579000; 1926-27 4176000.

Stock at Ports 25-11-27 1927-28 2580000; 1926-27 2823000.

Stock Intering Towns 25-11-27 1927-28 1307000; 1926-27 1455000.

Stock Liverpool 25-11-27 1927-28 976000; 1926-27 947600.

Visible Supply 25-11-27 1927-28 6068000; 1926-27 6427000.

Quantity in Sight 25-11-27 1527-28 8321000; 1926-27 9801000.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 30.

December	19.11	plus .14
January	19.10	plus .13
March	19.30	plus .11
May	19.50	plus .13
July	19.54	plus .18
Middling Spot	19.50	plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 30.

January	19.21	plus .11
March	19.38	plus .08
Middling Spot	19.13	plus .09

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 30.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	19.09
March	19.30
May	19.50

NEW YORK NOON CALL:

January	19.03
March	19.23
May	19.43

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:

January	19.19
March	19.39
May	19.56

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S A.

New York, Nov. 30.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 45,000

Day'h Exports to Great Britain 12,000

Day's Exports to the Continent 26,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 30.

Silver—Market uncertain.

Spot	26-15/16
Forward	26-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov 30.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|4

LIVERPOOL.

STEADY MARKET—SOME COVERING—FUTURES 6 TO 9 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool Nov. 30.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points and improved on short covering. The close was steady at a rise of 9 to 6 points. Middling American Spot prices declined 5 points to 10.87d. per lb. Spot sales were estimated 7,000 bales.

The Egyptian futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 17 to 28 points. Spot Cotton improved 5 points to 17.90d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:

Southern products estimate crop 12,585,000 bales (previous estimate 12,038,000 bales).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 30th November:

Good undertone. Southern Cotton Co. stimate crop 12,583,000, Jays' estimate 13,275,000 bales.

Hornby Henelryk & Co. (New York) 'Crop estimates reduced better demand. Spot cotton Georgia."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

	Opening	Closing.
November		.....
December		10.40 plus .09
January	10.37	10.41 plus .09
February		10.37 plus .08
March	10.34	10.38 plus .08
April		10.35 plus .07
May	10.34	10.37 plus .07
June		10.34 plus .08
July	10.28	10.31 plus .07
August		10.21 plus .06
September		10.14 plus .08
October	10.00	10.03 plus .07
November		9.96 plus .06
Middling Spot		10.87 —.05

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Scinde Good	7.85
Scinde Fully Good	8.05
Scinde Fine	8.25
Bengal Good	7.85
Bengal Fully Good	8.05
Bengal Fine	8.25
Oomra Good	8.50
Oomra Fully Good	8.75
Oomra Fine	9.00
Broach Good	9.10
Broach Fully Good	9.40
Broach Fine	9.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

December	17.80	plus .17
January	17.45	plus .17
February	17.45	plus .17
March	17.70	plus .20
April	17.78	plus .28
May	17.78	plus .21
June	17.78	plus .20
July	17.80	plus .20
August	17.80	plus .20
September	17.80	plus .20
October	17.87	plus .20
November	17.72	plus .20
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.90	plus .05

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London Nov. 30

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

December per cwt. 14/6

Jan/Mar per cwt 11/6.

July/Sept. per cwt. 15

C. & F. Bombay.—

Jan/Mar per cwt 14/7-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi.—

Jan/March per cwt. 14/8-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, ib. Spot 1/7, 5/8 sellers

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 30.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' market Loans 3-1|4 p.c.

Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 13|32 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—

Dec/Jan shipment paid £8-12 6.

Castorseed, Bombay.—

Nov/Dec shipment sellers £18-5.

Rapeseed, Toria ton.—

Nov/Dec shipment quoted £20.

BOMBAY

NERVOUS MARKET—UNDERTONE WEAK—CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 381|- for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 382|8 on Bazar operators buying. At the rise commission houses sold and declined to Rs. 380|8. Thereafter the market ruled steady and was quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 381, 382|8, 380|8.

Oomra D.-J. 345, 346, 344|8, 345|8.

Oomra Mar. 349, 349|8, 348, 348|8.

Bengal D.-J. 310, 311, 309, 309|8.

Bengal Mar. 315, 315, 313, 313|8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Liverpool opened 4 points higher. The forward market ruled quiet on jobbers selling. The market was quiet at 6-30 p.m. and prices were quoted as under.—

Broach A.-M 379, 379|8, 377|12, 378|8.

Oomra D.-J. 344, 344, 343, 345.

Oomra Mar. 347, 347, 346, 346.

Bengal D.-J. 308, 308, 306|8, 306|8.

Bengal Mar. 312|8, 312|8, 311|8, 311|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Dec. 1.

Sampin Market was closed to-day.

TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Bengal F. G. M. G. Bales 800

Oomra Fine M. G. Bales 700

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bales.

Receipts from 25-11-1927 to 28-11-1927	40,785
Shipments from 25-11-1927 to 28-11-1927	4,282
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 28th Nov.	258,883
Receipts same period last year..	136,743
Shipments from 1st Sept. to 28th Nov.	173,360
Shipments same period last year ..	95,108
Stock of Cotton on 24th Nov. ..	243,029
Stock of Cotton same time last year	186,358

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay. Dec. 1.

Bengal 309 D/J.

Bengal 313 March

Broach 381 A/M.

Oomra 345 D/J

Oomra 348 March

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	328	322	315	307
S. P.	326	320	313	305
Rajputana	328	322	315	307
Oomra No. 3	359	352	342	
C. P. 1	377	370	360	
C. P. 2	368	361	351	
Khandesh	355	345	355	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

100 E. Spinner & Co. Sanavad 350

100 H. Rambhagat Amraoti 343

100 Currimbhai Bengal 305

100 Vardhman Bros. Telhara 343

100 Japan T. & Co. Khamgaon 345

100 Forbes Co. C. P. No. 1 332

100 Forbes Co. Pandurna 360-1/2

300 A. Damodar Khandesh 331/335

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

Delivery Contract.

Ready

Mill Terms

		Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine MG.	335		
Bengal Fine MG.	325	+7	+7
Bengal FG. MG.	315		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG.	325		
Sindh-Punjab FG. M.G	315		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	370		
Nagpur Fine MG.	370	+19/20	+19
Yeotmal	360/65		
Arvi Fine MG.	360/65	+11	+9
Amraoti Fine MG.	345/55		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	340/45	+1/2	—2/3
Mukapur Fine MG.	340/45		
Khandesh Fine MG.	335/40	—4/5	—7/8
Muthia Fine MG.	335/40	—5	—70
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	370/72		
Purna Average Quality	350		
Patbhani/Sailu Average Quality	355		
Indore/Ujjain	355		
Burwah Sanavad	350/55		
		March	
Broach Fine MG.		+14	
Broach FG. MG.			
Westerns Good MG.	370		
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia Fine MG.	430		
Miraj/Sangli FG. MG.	405		
Compta FG. MG.	405		
Dhollera FG. MG.			
Kadi/Viramgam FG. MG.			

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Ready	21	6	6
Margashirsha	21	5	9
Posha	21	5	9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96.97-98-99	21	6	6
National City	21	9	6

SILVER.

Ready	60	4	0
London Ready	26	15	0
Forward	26	10	0
London Shanghai Opening	2	7-7/16	
Closing	2	7-5/16	
New York Cent		58-1/4	

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Margashirsha	60/10/0	60/10/0	60/4/0	60/4/0
Posha	60/8/0	60/8/0	60 2/9	60 2/0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec 1.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32

Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Tone of Exchange.—Very steady.

PARIS:—

Bank's selling D D 910.

Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.

Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 125 1/4

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124-3/4

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 137-3/4

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 176/4

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 155

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling D D 273

London—Goold per oz.—Ready 84 11-1/4

London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26-15

London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26-10

Tone of Silver—Undecided and may easily move either way. Very small stock caused rise. India bought.

American Cross Rate 4.87.27/32

Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 1.

Three months 4-11/32 per cent.

Six months 4 13/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money Call 4-1/2 per cent

One to 3 months 4-1/4 per cent.

Three months 4 1/2 per cent.

Six months 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

EAST INDIA COTTON

BRUEL AND CO.'S

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov 30.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday This year.	Last year.	
Khandesh	1,880	25,549	16,130
Central India	1,388	11,167	8,118
Barsi and Nagar	1,081	17,835	4,863
Hyderapad-Gaorani	290	4,843	497
Berar L	8,055	81,549	24,040
Central Provinces	2,897	24,109	1,870
Total Oomras	15,541	1,65,055	55,434
Dhollera	63	14,854	3,051
N.-W. Provinces	2,196	43,482	24,783
Rajputana		6,923	5,765
Sindh-Punjab	1,227	17,364	5,811
Broach	1	2,445	134
Coompta & Dharwar		2,393	6,337
Western-Northerns		2,816	6,950
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly	155	6,207	4,436
Persian	18	2,704	2,175
American		18,590	27,783
Egyptian and African	233	6,421	15,510
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	2	4	5
Total	19,436	2 89,261	14,859

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 24th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,120	90,195	52,901
Japan & China	715	74,899	39,458
Coast Ports	36	4,759	2,749
Up-country by Rail		22,097	25,511
Afloat in harbourior Europe, China and Japan		3,152	5,094
Total	1,871	1,95,102	1,25,713

VIEWS ON TATA IRON SHARES

REDUCTION IN IRON PRICES

For the last few days there has been brisk buying in Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Defferd shares with a rapid rise in values. On making enquiries we learn from reliable brokers that though the rise is too rapid, Ithere exists bona fide ground for imprvement and the brokers recommend purchases on moderate setbacks. With a view to get further information, ne of our representative interviewed Mr. G. B. Trivedi of Messrs. Trived and Co. who said:—

After the Steel Protection Act of 1927 came into force, both the Continental and British steel makers have reduced their prices and consequently the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., have been obliged to reduce their prices by Rs. 5/ per ton in bars, angles, and tees and Rs. 10/ in glavanized corrugated sheets In black sheets the prices was raised by the Tatas in the beginning by Rs. 10/ but it has to be reduced owing to foreign competition. In three articles the realise just the fair selling prices fixed by the Tariff Board."

STOCKS AND SHARES.

EARLY IMPROVEMENT FOLLOWED BY LIQUIDATION.

TRAMS BECOMING FIRM.

MILL SHARES. Bombay, Dec. 1.

Cotton Mill Shares opened very stead at a small rise and kept on hardening on. Heavy covering by shorts. The market displayed a strong tone and Dying was quoted Rs. 1011|4. Century Rs. 517|8. Fazal Rs. 976|4, Pearl Rs. 640. Indore Rs. 397|8, Crescent Rs. 218|12, New Great Rs. 341|4, Madhavji Rs. 135, Nagpur Rs. 550, Swadesh Rs. 553|12. Simplex. Rs. 218|12, and Colaba Rs. 169. At this level there was heavy long liquidation believed to be by professional operators and prices registered a sharp decline.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section, prices continued to soar high during the easly part of the day when Tata Ord. was quoted Rs. 85|4, Defd. Rs. 300, Tata Hydro Ord. 1137|8, Bombay Burmah Rs. 845, Indian Cement Rs. 280, Bundis Rs. 43|8. Alcocks Rs. 400 and Bombay Steams to Rs. 261|4. In sympathy with a fall in textile shares, heavy unloadings resulted into sharp relapsed abroad and the market closed weak.

The market is highly manipulated by speculators and some genuine holders of shares are showing signs of parting with their stocks. It is but natural that upto this, the rise was engineered on speculative activities which forced shorts to cover at the top But now the situation is taking a turn with possibilities of enormous tenders of actual shares, if Bulls are not prepared to absorb the offerings, prices are bound to collapse As we believe that the marking is riding for a collapse and strongly advise to square up accounts and await further developments.

SECURITIES.

In the absence of support the securities are becoming weak.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 84-8

Baroda (100-0) 14 p.c. 96 2 96.

Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66

Central (5) p.c. 27/8.

Eastern (J105) 8 p.c. 83|8

Imperial (100) 1430|8

Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 356-4

Union (5) Rs. 4-1.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 40 40 40-10

Central India Mining (10) 26-8.

India Cement 350 (O) 267-8

Katni Cement (40) (O) 252-8

Katni Cement (40) (O) 170

Punjab Cement (O) 12-12

Punjab Cement (O) 15

Shivrajpur (10) 51|8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910

Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105

Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101

Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94 1|2.

Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101

Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.

Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79

Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8

Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.

Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.

Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106.

xd.

Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143

Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 715

Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 84-8

Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93

Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 pc 847/8.

Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1027-8

Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 155|10

xd.

Bombay Tramway (50) p.c. 70|8

Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.

Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1130

Tata Power (P) (1,000) 900

Tata Power (O) (1000) 600

Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.

Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.

Indian Cotton Mfg. 22/.

Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240

New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885

New Moffussil (400) Rs. 617-8.

New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525

Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 416/4

Apollo (50) 7-4

Berar Mills (200) 20 140

Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 95, 342-8

Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 992-8

Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12|8 545

Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 497-8

Century (100) 500

Crescent (100) 212-8

Colaba Mills 157-8

Dawn (150) 80 710

E. D. Sassoon United (10 £. Paid) 1-2

Edward Sassoon (100) 120.

Fazulbhoy 967-8

Framji Petit (1,000) 550.

Globe (100) 31-4.

Elphinstone (100) nil 18

Gokak Mills 140.

Indupic Maiman (100) 376|4

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 275

Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.

Kohinoor (500) nil 303-12

Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7000

Madhavji Dharmsey (100) 128-12

Manekji Petit (100) 1700.

Madras United (250) Rs. 510

Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 147-8

Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4

Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2420

New Great Mills 330

Pahaney Mills 200 323/12.

Pearls Mills 200, 638/12.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 1.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75/4

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/44. Rs. 94/6

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/15.

4 per cent Loan due 1940/70 Rs. 88/

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/8

5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/8

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dut 1930 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|12

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 107

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/

4 per cent Port Trust due 1971 Rs. 85/8

4 per cent Municipal due 1974/85

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8

Forward rates. 16th Dec. Sett.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/4 1945/55 Rs. 106/8

Tone of Market.—Easy.

173 Simplex 73, 212-8

Swadeshi Mills (106) 10, 348-12

Phoenix (100) 450

Simplex (100) 212-8

Sassoon Cotton (100) 12

Sassoon Silk ((50) 3 1|2 84-8.

Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.

Sir Barucha Mill s(100) 29

Swan Mills (100) 16, 160

Tata Oil Mills (100) 46-8

Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3200

Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 391-4

Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.

B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rd. 833-12

B. Burma T. Corporation (50 pd) XD 207-8

Bombay Steam (Q) (250) (250) 252-8

Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.

Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 43.

British Burma Petroleum 5/5.

Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24

Burma Corporation (10) 9-2

Empire of India Life (500)10 1900

Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165

Kemp (200) 15, 190.

McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8

New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 22,

Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175, 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2200.

Port Canning (1000) Rs. 660

Scindia Steam (15) 20.

Tata 1st Preference 139

Tata Constructions (30) 63.

Tata Iron (nil) (100) 94|12

Tata Iron (O) (75) 83

Tata Iron Def. (80) 285

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 30.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42-1|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-1|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	29.31
T.T. Milan on London	89.76
T.T. Berne on London	25.30
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.56

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 30.

Rozario Sant. Fe, per 64 lb.—

December shipment paid 49/9.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.—

January shipment shipment sellers 49/6.

Wheat, South Australian.—

Nov/Dec shipment sellers 52/9.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—

November shipment buyers 51.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Protest against Indian Statutory Commission, Bombay Women's Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 3-30 p.m. Mrs. Naidu will preside.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: Muslims v. Parsis, 11-30 a.m.

Tariff Board to hear oral evidence of Bombay Match Works, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, 11 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 3.

Prize distribution ceremony of the School of Indian Music. Wilson College Hall, Chowpati, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Prize Distribution of the School of Indian Music, Wilson College Hall, Chawpati, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Public meeting, Cowasji Jehangir Hall re-Simon Commission, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd instant.

BHULESWAR JILLA SAMITI.

The undermentioned are duly elected as delegates to the ensuing, Madras Congress:—(1) Dalpatram P. Pathak, (2) Harilal Manmohandas, (3) Manibhai Gopalji Desai.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" carrying Bombay Mails of 26th ultimo, ex s.s. "Rajputana" left Aden at 5 p.m. on the 30th ultimo.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo, arrived at Port Said at 2 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

The Clan Line s.s. "Mackay" arrived at London in the evening of the 29th Nov.

The Clan Line s.s. "Royalcity" arrived at Suez in the evening of the 29th Nov.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Indo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 30th November and is due to arrive here on the 13th instant, via Penang and Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 25th Nov. and is due to arrive here on the 25th instant via usual ports.

BEGUM SAHEBA OF JANJIRA IN BOMBAY.

Her Highness Lady Sidi Ahmed Khan, Begum Saheba Regent of Janjira, has arrived at Bombay for the season, and has taken No. 198, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE OF INTEREST.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government paper remains unchanged at five per cent. —A. P.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Bombay Match Works at 11 a.m. to-day (Friday) in the Office of the Board in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

A meeting of the Members of the Reception Committee of the National Liberal Federation will be held at Petit Building, (Third floor) Hornby Road, to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when all members are requested to attend.

WOMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST SIMON SHOW.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 3-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalay Hall. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and B. G. Kher will address the meeting. The meeting will also also consider a resolution protesting against Miss Mayo's libel on India.

I. M. C. COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

The following is a list of the successful candidates in the Chamber's Commercial Examinations held in October 1927.

DIPLOMA.

Edy Jehangirji Bhajiwalla, Shrikrishna Yeshwant Apte, Muljibhai Somabhai Brahmbhatt, Sadashiv Pandurang Nadkarni, Jamnadas Dungarsi Shah, D. Adaickalaswamy, Balchandra Vithal Bhagwat, Jamshed Rystom Irani, Bhogilal Mugatlal Mehta, Balwant Rai Pal, Nusserwanji Erachshaw Patel, Chhotalal Harivalamdas Shah, B. G. Balkrishnan, Gurbuxrai Gajumal Butani, Vasudeo Dattatraya Pandit.

CERTIFICATE.

Rustomji Burjorji Malwa, Irvathur Manjunath Pai, Cajetan Francis Rodrigues, (Distinction), Faridun Rustomji Irani, Jaduray Durlabhji Khandadja, (Distinction), Manku Behari Ghose, Moses Solomon, Khelshanker Bhawanji Somaiya, Frank George Whitburn.

FOUND.

B. B. & C. I. Railway third class season ticket for one month ending 10-12-27 between Kandivli and Marine Lines in favour of Mr. Harda has been found. The owner is requested to take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 139 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—Weather Forecast and News Bulletin.

11-20 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Concert.

11-55 a.m.—Market Prices.

12 noon.—Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Master Nanalal Madhavji Pandya.—Vocal Music.

Aa Prithama Bhaja Rama Abhag, "Asavari."

Duniya Thana Divana, "Gazal".

Rasila Premina Haiyya, "Bhimpala."

Sukhani Ganaya Chhaya, "Bageshree."

8-0 p.m.—"Talk on Books" By Lector.

8-10 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Forecast and News Bulletin.

9-25 p.m.—What Shall We Have To-morrow?—Menu No. 25.

Market Prices.

Indian Programme—Muradkhan Ragas from Thursday Dec. 1.

10-30 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

KANJI KARAMSI SCHOOL

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION

Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master deserves to be congratulated on the successful exhibition which was opened on Saturday last by Dr. S. S. Batliwalla at the Kanji Karamsi Mandir, Mandvi. The exhibition which is a very modest and simple one is the result of the industrious work done by the students of the institution. Boys from the infant to the fourth class have taken part in the work. The chairs, tables and benches used in former days in class rooms, are beautifully made out of cardboard by the infant class students. The design of the School with its respective classes with the garden in front of it made of wood and cardboard is as realistic as it is impressive. Another piece of interesting work is the map of India showing railway and telegraph lines and mountains etc. The picture of Shivji on horseback and "Mother India" would stand comparison with some of the best paintings. On the whole the exhibition is very striking and impressive and particularly useful to student population.

Mr. Meyer, European bowler to whom principally belongs the credit of scattering Hindu wickets and snatching a victory for his team.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay lunched with the Quadrangular Cricket Teams at the Bombay Gymkhana Club on Thursday.

Lady Wilson attended a Committee Meeting of the Infant Welfare Society on Thursday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided at the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Madhavrao Rokde Primary School on Thursday.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Dec. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	19.10
To-day' Opening Rate	19.07
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	19.23
Difference	+ 13

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	10 41
To-day's Opening Rate	10 45
Difference	+ .04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.39
Difference	—.02

Broach Expectation 281 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 1.
Silver Ready	23 13 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	28 8 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—India and China sold.

ALLEGED THEFT OF DOCUMENTS

HARGE AGAINST EMPLOYEES

BOMBAY FIRM INVOLVED

A sensational case in which certain important documents of Messrs. Graham Trading Company, a well-known Bombay firm are alleged to have been stolen by two employees of the firm and handed over to partners of another firm, came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

Govind Bhagwantrao, a peon and Pasupati Sanjiva Naidu a clerk in Graham Trading Company are now standing a trial on charge of stealing the documents and Haji Noormahomed Haji Rajemahomed and Sidoobhai Ebrahim, partners of Haji Raje Mahomed and Co., with receiving the abovesaid stolen property.

Mr. S. G. Velinker with Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution while Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for Naidu The first accused Bhagwantrao was undefended.

Messrs. V. F. Vicaji, Sorab Kapadia and C. N. Kanuga appeared for the accused in the second case (of receiving stolen property.)

ALLEGED THEFT.

The charge against the accused in the first case was that between April 1926 and September 1927 they committed theft as servants from the offices of Messrs. Graham Trading Co., Ltd., Bombay of the following documents.—

Consignors current account book for 1919-22; Journal for 1918-1920; some pages of the current account books for 1916-1919 containing the accounts of Haji Raje-Mahomed and Co.; Salemahomed Dharamsey and Co.; Ahmed Abdulla and Co. and Genabai Rajemahomed, a voucher to Grahams from the Dy. Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks dated 18-9-26, vouchers from Kirpashanker Devi Prasad to Grahams Manganese Dept., dated 3rd, 20th and 15th March 1924, for Rs. 2,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500 respectively and two vouchers from Bombay Port Trust Railway to Messrs. Grahams Trading Co., dated 27th March 1926.

The accused in the second case were charged with receiving the above documents and account books.

The case against Bhagwantrao and Naidu was taken up first.

STORY OF WITNESS.

Monghabhai Chotubhai Desai, the first witness for the prosecution deposed that he was a clerk in the service of Haji Rajemahomed and Co. in June last. About 10 or 12 days after he was employed he saw his masters Noormahomed and Sidoobhai talking to the first accused in low whispers. After the conversation, he was given a rupee by Sidoobhai. Thereafter the first accused visited their office on several occasions always bringing some papers and loose account sheets with him and he used to be paid some money on each occasion. At one visit witness was asked to read some of the papers brought by the accused. Amongst them, there was a letter from Craigie Blunt and Caroe Solicitors to Grahams, Bombay. There was also some correspondence between Grahams', Bombay and Grahams' London. On a subsequent occasion the accused complained to witness that though Noormahomed had promised to pay him Rs. 1,000 if he brought certain vouchers he refused to pay him any advance on that account. He requested witness to speak to Noormahomed and induce him to make some part payments.

Two or three days later the accused took witness to a tea-shop where he complained that though he had done very good work for Noormahomed, he was paid only very small sums of Rs. 2 and 5. Witness was also told that if he would arrange with Noormahomed to pay him an advance for the vouchers, he would share the money with witness. Witness agreed, but in the last week of September communicated the whole matter to Mr. Alimahomed Salemahomed who took him to Mr. Barker of Grahams' to whom also witness repeated the whole story. He was however asked to pretend to stick to his agreement with the first accused and to keep in touch with him. Meanwhile, Sidoobhai seemed to have got wind of the whole affair and on a Sunday in September all the papers and correspondence belonging to Grahams were removed from his office. The next day witness was called in his room by Noormahomed where he was abused and slapped in his face.

Mr. Noormohomed at the point of the knife asked witness to make certain statements but witness only related what he knew and what he had done in the matter. Later on witness related the whole affair to Mr. Caroe and his statement was taken down.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

Mr. C. N. Caroe, partner of Messrs. Cragie, Blunt and Caroe gave corroborative evidence and said that after satisfying himself that what Desai said was true, took down his statement.

MISSING DOCUMENTS.

Mr. James Cunningham, Consignment Manager at Grahams in the course of his evidence said he knew Noormahomed and Abdul Karim Jamal who were related to each other in 1923, came to see the witness several times and asked him to be good enough to give certain accounts in connection with Salemahomed Dharamsey and Co. There was some litigation in the High Court between the latter and the accused's firm. Grahams got involved in this litigation in 1924. They were called upon to produce certain documents for inspection and all along they opposed such inspection. Ultimately inspection commenced on October 3, 1926. Abdul Karim Jamal and Noormahomed attended Grahams' office for the inspection accompanied by their clerks and their accountants. Inspection was given in a room adjoining that of the witness and the latter used frequently to go in and out of the room. The second accused's business was to carry the books from one room to another. In June 1926 witness discovered certain books missing. In November 1926 a commission was issued from Baroda for the examination of witness and evidence was taken. Later on witness' head clerk made a report that a page in the ledger was missing. Witness brought the matter to the notice of their solicitors.

In September 1927 Mr. Barker gave witness some information and subsequently witness went to Mr. Caroe's office and saw Desai the last witness.

Mr Caroe asked the witness whether a short time ago he had written a letter to Grahams, London, and witness replied in the affirmative. Mr. Caroe repeated the contents of the letter removed from the file.

Mr. G. Casteling, head-clerk to the last witness deposed that in October last, the first accused absented himself from the office. Mr. Cunningham asked witness to be on the look out for the accused as he was wanted. Witness on November 3, 9 p.m. caught hold of the accused in a tram car and handed him over to a police.

Further hearing was adjourned to December 9.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION AT POLLING BOOTH

MAGISTRATE ORDERS SUMMONSES TO BE ISSUED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay issued summonses on Thursday morning against Pokraj Jesraj and Vrajlal J. Mehta at the instance of Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, on charges of personation at the Municipal bye-election held on May 4, 1927. Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. Solicitors represented the Commissioner.

In the information filed against Pokraj Jesraj, Co., Messrs. Fatechand Anraj, Laxmi Building, Bombay, it was stated that the accused name did not appear in the electoral roll for the "C" ward, force from 20th December 1926 to 19th December 1927 while it did contain among other voters, the name of one Fatechand Anraj under No. 12437.

On the date of the bye-election the accused Pokraj Jesraj asked the polling officer at the Esplanade Polling booth for a voting paper in the name of Fatechand Anraj The voting paper being given he signed it in the name of Fatechand thereby representing himself as Fatechand.

The Commissioner was subsequently informed that Fatechand was dead at the time of the election, but the electoral roll had not been amended by deleting his name.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Municipal Councillor, who was then acting as an agent of Mr. Motilal Narandas Dalal, a candidate for election, noticing the accused informed the polling officer that the accused was not Fatechand Auraj. The accused was handed over to police custody but was released subsequently.

The second information which was against Vrajlal J. Mehta residing at Bhuleshwar stated that the accused more or less in the manner of the first accused voted for the election in the name of Ratilal Chhaganlal (No. 6588) Vrajlal's name was not on the electoral roll and the fact that he was not Ratilal Chhaganlal was brought to the notice of the polling officer.

The information further stated that both the accused had committed an offence punishable under section 171 I. P. C. since they had personated themselves for others and prayed that process might be issued against them.

The sanction of the Government of Bombay for the prosecution of both the accused was granted under resolution No. 2563 of the General Department, dated 5th August 1927

The Magistrate ordered summonses to be issued against both the accused.

(Continued from column 6.)

The judge also held that the risk note was not binding on the plaintiff, as it was not signed by him personally, but by his servant on his behalf. On these grounds the sub-Judge awarded Rs. 10,508 as damages to the plaintiff.

Against this the Railway Co. appealed to the Bombay High Court.

The Hon. Justices Fawcett and Madgaoker, in disposing of the appeal, agreed with the lower court that the arrangements for suppressing fire were not adequate at Amalner Station, and the Company was guilty of neglect. But in their Lordships opinion it was not "wilful neglect" such as would make the Company liable under the terms of the Risk Note which they held to be binding on the plaintiff.

Their Lordships therefore allowed the appeal and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

The plaintiff's appeal to the Privy Council has been dismissed.

LATEST NEWS

HYDERABAD, Dec. 1.

Delivering his address at the annual Convocation of the Osmania University, held this afternoon in the Town Hall, Maharaja Sir Kishen Parshad, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, and Chancellor of the University said that the first step to be taken in the progress of a nation was to educate the people through its own language, and from this point of view, the significance of the Osmania University was only too obvious. He thought that considering the economic condition of the country, there should be in force a system of education which, while emphasising cultural development, should not ignore economic considerations.

Dwelling on religious and moral education, the Maharaja strongly condemned the spectacle of sect opposing sect on petty prejudices, which he ascribed to the narrow mindedness of those who were leading the nation to ruin under the false banner of religion, and who denied the fact that a nation can enfold in its embrace other religions besides their own. He deplored that religious fanaticism and short-sighted intolerance were spreading ruin in the country and were not only threatening but actually destroying the vitality of the nation, and said that India's economic and political progress should be possible when the days of petty communal squabbles and senseless prejudices were over.—A. P.

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Mr Gandhi returned to Madras this evening from his Ceylon tour, and left immediately for his tour in Orissa. He told a representative who met him at a wayside station, that he was "too raw from Ceylon to answer any question."

His attention was drawn to his statement in Ceylon with regard to the Statutory Commission, that his conscience was in the keeping of the Congress President but he repeated his answer, that for the past few weeks, he had not been in touch with events in India and that he did not want to say anything at present, before he had had time to study the question more fully.

He remarked, "my conscience is still in the hands of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar," and after a pause, smilingly added, "until Dr. Ansari mounts the throne at Madras."

On arrivals at Madras, Mr. Gandhi was welcomed by a large gathering, headed by the Congress President, who greeted Mr. Gandhi with the announcement, "the boycott is succeeding. Everybody wants you to lead it." "Wants me to lead it" exclaimed Mr. Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi does not accompany Mr Gandhi in his forthcoming tour. She left for Bombay to-night.—A. P.

Mr. Ramji, redoubtable Hindu bowler who played havoc with the leather against Europeans on Wednesday.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Death is announced of Lady Beaverbrook. —Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Cairo.—Elaborate preparations are being made to entertain the King of Afghanistan by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The King and suite will be lodged in the Palace at Giza.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Paris.—M. Violette, formerly Governor of Algeria, on arrival at Marseilles, declared that the losses owing to the floods in Algeria are estimated at six-hundred francs, and 250 European and probably 2000 native victims.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Shanghai.—A menacing situation is developing owing to the serious growth of crimes of violence and the resuscitation of virulent Communist propaganda, accompanied by a most aggressive and most daring intimadation of workers and murders. Attempts to murder policemen and foremen of factories are of almost daily occurrence. Several cases have occurred recently in which thousand of workers have walked out solely as a result of intimidation. The situation has culminated in the suspension of tramway service following the intimidators' action in firing on a tramcar and wounding an Englishwoman and three Chinese. A Chinese policeman killed three intimidators with a revolver.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT

CONTEMPT OF COURT BY SON'S MARRIAGE.

HINDU LADY FINED RS. 100.

For having committed contempt of Court by marrying her son in spite of a prohibitory order of the High Court, Bai Mankore, a Hindu woman of Ahmedabad was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 on the application of her husband.

The petitioner Sutar Ishvarlal Kuberdas in his application stated that as a result of some domestic trouble, his wife had left him and was livin gwith her brother. She had filed proceedings to get her appointed the guardian of their minor son aged 12 in which the District Judge had passed an order in her favour. Against this, the petitioner had filed an appeal to the High Court which was still pending.

In April last, his wife hastened to arrange the marriage of the son. As the petitioner thought the marriage detrimental to the interest of the minor boy, he moved the High Court which granted a rule and temporary injunction restraining his wife or anybody on her behalf from celebrating the marriage till the disposal of the petitioner's appeal regarding guardianship. This prohibitory order, passed by the High Court on 4th May last was served on the wife on 6th May. In spite of that, she celebrated the marriage on 9th May.

Under these circumstances, the petitioner prayed that necessary steps should be taken by the Court to punish his wife for contempt of Court.

The wife, in her defence, stated that she had arranged the betrothal of her son in March last, but her husband instead of taking steps in time, had waited till after the marriage date had been fixed and invitations had been issued.

She further pleaded that her brother with whom she had been living, had undertaken to perform the mariage at his own expense and had issued the invitations in his own name.

The High Court's injunction was served on her on May 4 when the ceremonies were going on in full swing. She brought the fact to the notice of her brother who said that the ceremonies once commenced, had to be completed.

Finally, the wife pleaded that she had done everything to carry out Court's orders and had taken no part in the ceremonies.

The Honourable Justices Madgaoker and Patker who heard this application held that the wife, having disregarded the Court's order, was guilty of contempt of Court. They, therefore, sentenced her to a fine of Rs. 100.

THEFT BY A BOGUS CUSTOMER

OLD OFFENDER GETS 5 YEARS

Before Sir Charles Fawcett and a common jury at the High Court Sessions, Kondi Rama was put up on a charge of theft.

Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore, Bar-at-Law appeared for the Crown.

The complainant Ratilal has a cloth shop at Grant Road. The accused along with two others entered the shop and wanted Ratilal to show them some Dhotors. After showing them, they did not purchase any dhotor, Meanwhile the accused stealthily went out of the shop and, as he was running away, Ratilal's servant saw in the hands of the accused something belonging to the shop, and told his master accordingly. The master gave him a chase and caught him near Khelwadi and found him in the possession of a shirt, valued at Re. 1-6

The jury brought unanimously the verdict of guilty against the accused. In view of the fact that the accused had several previous convictions, His Lordship sentenced the accused Kondi Rama to undergo 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

APPEAL REJECTED BY PRIVY COUNCIL

A. B. TAMBOLI V. AGENT, G. I. P. R

The appeal from Bombay High Court, which has been dismissed by the Privy Council in the case of A. B. Tamboli v. Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Co., is in respect of the following circumstances.

The plaintiff is the owner of the firm of Tamboli Bros. and Co. who did business as commission agents at Amalner in East Khandesh District. In February 1920, she tendered two consignments of 128 cotton bales and 162 bales at Amalner station for being carried to Bombay. 74 bales which were stacked at Amalner station after the rest had been despatched were destroyed by fire on 25th February. The plaintiff accordingly brought the present suit to recover Rs. 16,642.

The Railway Co. contended that they were protected by a Risk Note executed by the plaintiff in respect of the said goods.

The First Class Sub-Judge of Dhulia who originally tried the suit held that the Railway Company had not taken proper care of the goods and was guilty of neglect.

(Continued in Column 4.)

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1927

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 2, 1927.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

The most urgent constructive task before the country to-day is the formulation of a Swaraj Constitution acceptable to all political parties and communities. The task has happily been facilitated by previous attempts in the same direction. The most important one is what is known as the National Demand presented to Government in the Central Legislature in 1925. This Demand has the supreme merit of being acceptable to all the parties and communities in India. But it needs to be considerably amplified to meet the exigencies of the present situation. Then there is the Commonwealth of India Bill framed by Dr. Besant and a large number of responsible leaders drawn from various parties. This is a very elaborately and carefully prepared document and possesses some original features about the variety of electorates to suit the many varying interests in India. It is also detailed and in respect of form and technique, it is difficult to be improved upon. But it is not explicit enough about provinces which possess no legislative Council and which are not administered by Governors or about the relations between the Indian States and British India. And otherwise, too, the Bill is capable of considerable improvement. Finally, the Bill framed by the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain and the scholarly lectures of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar on Modern Constitution of India, now being delivered at the Madras University, will not fail to be useful to those interested in the drafting of a Constitution for India. The Working Committee of the Congress itself has been busy for some months past over a Swaraj Scheme. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the General Secretary of the Congress and an exceptionally able student of constitutional law and history, now announces that he will in a few days time publish and submit to the Working Committee a scheme drafted by himself in consultaion with a few co-workers. This scheme, he says, is based on a study of the schemes mentioned above, and other modern constitutions especially of the Irish Free State. We have no doubt the new draft scheme will be very helpful to the Congress and the country as a whole.

THE MAIN ISSUES.

In the first of a series of articles to appear in the "Hindu" Mr. Rangaswam Iyengar elucidates the essential principle which have to be borne in mind in the framing of a Swaraj Constitution. He says: "There are four or five main issues on which it is necessary to proceed upon definite principles and decisions before the form of the Swaraj Constitution can be clearly laid down. The first is that relating to the degree and extent of provincial autonomy and central control. The second is the connected question of the degree of the separation of finance as between the Central and provincial authorities. The third is that relating to the constitutional position of administration of areas and territories not included in provinces and the steps by which they should become or be absorbed in other provinces. The fourth is the question of the relation of Indian States to the Commonwealth and the provinces and the steps by which they are to become part of the Commonwealth Federation. The last is the question of Naval and Military defence and the status of India in the Commonwealth of Nations of the Empire, so long as India remains within it." These are undoubtedly vital issues and no Swaraj Constitution can be complete which does not deal with all of them. Nor will any good purpose be served by blinking at or dallying with them in the discussions that must necessarily precede the formulation of a Constitution. We would only add that in the preliminary as well the final discussions the foremost place should be given to the question of minority representation on the solution of which will depend the decision of many other issues.

PROBLEM OF MINORITIES.

The representation of minorities is the crux of the constitutional problem. Other questions can be settled with comparative ease. We do not anticipate with regard to these much difficulty in the various political parties arriving at an agreement. They have fully agreed in formulating the last National Demand and may be trusted to do so in framing the next one. But the question of the representation of minorities, and in particular of the Muslims, has hitherto defied a complete solution. A great point, an extraordinarily great point, was gained in May last when the proposals in favour of joint electorates which emanated from responsable Muslim leaders themselves were adopted by the All-India Congress Committee. But this almost providential advantage was not followed up. Neither the Muslim nor the Hindu leaders made any sustained efforts to consolidate opinion in the country in favour of the Bombay Pact. Even at the Simla Unity Conference the opportunity was thrown away precious time and patience being wasted over the lesser questions of cow slaughter and music before mosques. The result is that though the constitutional crisis is fairly upon us, we are still divided on the biggest constitutional issue. While the bulk of the public regards the communal electorates as the root cause of the communal strife a section of the Muslims is still wedded to such electorates as to a religious creed. But if only the leaders could do some active propaganda they would be able to persuade the country that the Bombay Pact is from every point of view a fair solution of the communal problem. Now at least such propaganda should be undertaken without delay, especially in the Punjab where the Muslims are still distrustful of joint electorates. Mr. Syed Tofail Ahmad M.L.C. has just published an excellent pamphlet showing that joint electorates with reservation of adequate number of seats for Muslims are far more conducive to the interests of Muslims themselves than the present system. But it is necessary that this view should be impressed upon Muslims at mass meetings. It is also necessary for Hindu leaders to impress upon their co-religionists that the separation of Sind and the introduction of Reforms in the North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan are reasonable proposals based upon the same principle of Self-determination for which they fight with Government.

DANGERS OF DELAY.

When opinion is once formed in favour of the Bombay Pact, the only constitutional question that will remain to be solved with reference to the minorities is the extent of minority representation. The Bombay Pact provided for "reservation of seats in joint electorates on the basis of population in every province and in the Central Legislature, provided that reciprocal concessons in favour of minorities including the Sikhs in the Punjab, may be made by mutual agreement so as to give them representation in excess of the proportion of the number of seats to which they would be entitled on the population basis in any province or provinces". It seems to us that the reciprocal concessions referred to above are actually desired and it is time to determine the extent of such concessions. The exact degree can be determined only at a joint meeting of the foremost leaders of the communities concerned. We only suggest that negotiations on the subject should commence at once. Any shilly-shallying or delay is a danger to the boycott movement as well as to the formulation of a united constitutional demand. If some Muslims, non-Brahmins and some among the "depressed" classes are disposed to parley with the Statutory Commission, it is only because they are diffident about getting justice from the country. Their attitude is most diplorable. But it is never-the-less the duty of the country to reassure the minorities that their interests are safe in the hands of the majority. They will then join the national revolt with all the strength of confidence and gratitude, will enable the country to demand full Swaraj and will be the foremost in the fight for it.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

It is not enough to acknowledge our debt to the patriots who, despite overwhelming odds, struggled continuously and heroically for the nation's freedom and prosperity. Their memory is a sacred trust. The tribute to their memory is, therefore, a national responsibility. It cannot and ought not to be shirked. Freedom's battle cannot be fought by avoidance of national responsibilities. Lokmanya Tilak's name and memory are a sacred trust. The tribute to his memory is a national responsibility. And, the statue proposed by the Tilak Memorial Committee as a tribute to the memory of the great patriot cannot any longer be left as a subject for academic discussion or vain appeals. We are glad, therefore, to learn that the Memorial Committee have decided to request Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Chairman, Mr. Silam, Secretary and Dr. Sathe, member, of the Committee, to make determined efforts, personally, to appeal to the All-India leaders likely to assemble for the Congress at Madras, for the collection of the necessary funds. The Committee, have decided also to organise, after their return from the Congress, deputations to collect the funds from the city and the Presidency from every ward and from every town. We are also glad to be informed that the Committee have very wisely decided to invite open competition for the statue. That is, as we have repeatedly pointed out, the only rational procedure for securing the best that art can offer as an homage to the Lokmanya's memory. We hope national workers everywhere in the country will help the Tilak Memorial Committee and make their proposal for the Lokmanya's statue soon an accomplished fact.

COMING TO GRIPS.

It was a good thing that the Preparatory Conference on Disarmament at Geneva met in the "Glass Hall" of the League of Nations Palace. This should be a timely reminder to the delegates that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. The likelihood, however, is that while sweet and conciliatory speeches will be made by the representatives of all the Big Powers who do most of the talking at Geneva, the stones will be thrown after this perennial All-Nations Rally for the bestowal of mutual compliments is over. This time there is a chance for the delegates to come to closer grips with the thorny question of disarmament, because the Soviet delegates seem determined to thrash the matter out, and America will be sorry to see them labouring at this job. M. Litvinoff who has a considerable knowledge not only of the English language, in which he could address the delegates, but also of the bambug and pretence of British Tories and Liberal Imperialists in manipulating this question, has begun well by emphasizing in detail how all previous attempts to reduce armaments were merely eye-wash.

A GREAT INDIAN ADMINISTRATOR

Sir P. Rajgopalachari, who died at Banglore yesterday, was one of the most brilliant men in the public services of this country. From the neglected ranks of the Provincial Service he rose to the highest posts. He was the first Indian to be appointed to the post of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and he became successively member of the Executive Council and the India Council, having previously worked as Dewan of Cochin and Travancore. As the first nominated President of the reformed Madras Legislative Council he won the esteem and respect of all sections of that

ART IN INDIA.

STRANGLED BY PRIESTS AND PEDAGOGUES.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

I.

Art in India is suppressed and strangled by priests and pedagogues. There are those who would prescribe decalogues and restrictions at the slightest provocation. They are interested in art as a priest craft, not as a religion. There are those who would routinise art as they have routinised pedagogy. The theologists in art are, comparatively, a recent arrival. I shall, therefore, indicate at first the manner by which the agency supposed to develop the nation's intelligence has routinised and even insulted it. And, its entrenched forces have been so completely destructive, because they are so completely deceptive, that with rare exceptions even those recognised for their interest in Indian art have failed clearly to notice the mischief. Some day an impartial history and estimate of the modern efforts for reconstruction in art will be written. When it will be written their names will not be omitted. But the names of Griffith, Havell and last, not the least, that of Captain Gladstone Solomon will be remembered, particularly, as the names of those whose faith in the living reality of art in India prompted or rather compelled them to re-discover the points of contact between art and education, traditions, aspirations and life in India.

OBTUSE ATTITUDE.

The bureaucratic mentality is, obviously, not the one that could either understand or relish the significance or necessity of action essentially rational. Administrative agencies pretend to administer; it does not matter how or for what. The Department of Public Instruction administers art; it does not matter how or for what. If art claims attention as art it is told, promptly, that it is "education." If education claims notice it must adjust itself as an administrative convenience for the Department. And, neither art nor education should ever dare to refer or mention the relationship with national life, traditions or aspirations. Griffith was, fortunately, placed in conditions which allowed him to work as an artist and for art. Havell was not so fortunate. He had to fight and fight continuously the inherently obtuse attitude. Whatever work he did, he did despite the attitude. The obtuse attitude persists still. And, now the administrative efficieney seems to have reached a stage of blind intelligence which guarantees permanent injury to art.

UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT.

Griffith as a "decorative painter" with genuine reverence for Indian art and a clear understanding of the artistic inclinations, achievements and needs of the people struggled for enduring reconstruction in art. And, with devotion and diligence characteristic of a true artist began to establish Ajanta as the definite objective basis of his reconstructive efforts. The two volumes, written and illustrated by him with the assistance of his students and staff, on Ajanta are an achievement of which any school anywhere could be proud. They are, in more than one sense, still unique. They are, truly, of significance monumental. No student of Indian art can afford to omit Griffith's standard work of reference, guidance and inspiration.

HAPPY ACCIDENT.

Griffith was fortunate in his colleagues. Lockwood Kipling, father of the famous poet (Rudyard Kipling, it may be recalled, was born in the School of Art premises) was a modeller who directed his students towards practical training and discipline. Most of the attractive decorations on the big buildings of the period in Bombay are the work of the students of the School of Art. Mr. Terry started work to resuscitate wood-engraving and pottery that seemed to have fallen into discredit. He emulated the famous Moultan and Halla pottery and, like Griffith, accepted Ajanta as the inspiring source for his pottery designs. But the period of genuine reconstruction appears as a happy accident.

RED-TAPE REGIME.

Soon red-tape enveloped the activities of the School and destroyed the inspiring atmosphere, tradition and prestige which Griffith and his colleagues had heroically endeavoured and, in many ways, succeeded in building up. Greenwood and Burns were, by talents and temperament, eminently acceptable as departmental supervisors but eminently incompetent to understand and carry out the noble aims of Griffith. Naturally, inevitably, schedules began to be the supreme preoccupation of the School. Greenwood had not the scope which Burns had during his long tenure of office. For nearly twenty-five years he went on elaborating his pet schemes and schedules. At the end of the period the School was completely departmentalised and completely discredited. This is neither the place nor the time to examine the details which indicate the manner in which the Department, incompetent to understand the educational and artistic requirements of the people, permits its officials the liberty or the license to trifle with the future of those entrusted to its care, so long of course as they carry out blindly the administrative fiats. But I shall, certainly, point out the main incidents and action that clearly condemn both the apathy and incompetence of the Department. I shall do so for the two-fold object; to enlighten ignorant criticism on the one hand and to press for necessary and specific reforms on the other.

(To Be Continued.)

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

SIR NORMAN WALKER WANTS I. M. S. CONTROL.

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

It would be well to examine here the "legal position of the General Medical Council" in its relation to Indian universities. Under the (British) Medical Act of 1858, (sections 18, 20 and 21, Appendix XV, pp. 22-23) the General Medical Council is invested with the power of inquiring into "the courses of study and examinations to be gone through ..... and the ages at which such courses of study and examination are required to be gone through" and also to depute any member or members of the General Council or any person, to "attend and be present at any such examinations." Sir Norman says (pp. 23):—"There is no such co-ordinating authority in India, and the curious and paradoxical position has been reached that the only co-ordinating authority is the General Medical Council, which acting under the provisions of Sections 11 and 13 of the Medical Act, 1886, communicates direct with each of the universities regarding the standard of sufficiency which gives access to the medical register.

A TERRIBLE PREDICAMENT.

In the opinion of Sir Norman Walker, this machinery of direct communication and co-ordination, always cumbersome, must become more and more unworkable as the number of medical colleges in India inevitably increases. 'Apparently he is not satisfied with the working of it from experience and he is on the look-out for a better one to replace it. While Sir Norman grants that "Universities should be independent and should follow the lines which seem to them the most fruitful", he lays down that "when medicine is concerned it must not be forgotten that the public interest is involved to a greater degree than in any of the other Faculties, and that in medicine independence and autonomy must be combined with a minimum standard maintained for the public benefit." He was quite happy when he found that "Fortunately, this was not overlooked in the drafting of the Devolution Rules, where it is provided that "the regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards" is a reserved provincial subject ..... and subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature. (pp. 23-24). Will the Indian Legislature please note what a splendid heaven-sent 'Retreat', this particular provision in the Devolution Rules has proved to be for Sir Norman Walker in his terrible predicament! Apparently it is the one oasis in the desert of Sir Norman's mental misery, and he proceeds to suggest a remedy with a sigh of relief. "This seems to point the lines along which advance should be made." (App. XV pp. 24)—of course, advance to 'establish centralised control of the I. M. S.' over the regulation of medical qualifications and standards. On page, 22, he says "Under this system (that is the old system when the Universities were first founded) the Surgeon-General or Inspector-General had a definite responsibility for the efficiency of the teaching. As the university system developed, the influence of the Surgeon-General weakened; in some colleges he no longer has the right of entry." He continues:—"Before the War there was considerable possi-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Unfair Competition.

The notorious Liquor Bill which aims at prohibiting the employment of Indians as waiters in hotels and restaurants and in distilleries throughout the South African Union, will shortly come up for legislation in the Union Parliament. Mr. Sastri, a Durban message states, has issued a memorandum putting forth the Indian case against the measure. He assures the Labour Party that it can depend upon the support of the Indian leaders in "reasonable measures to remove unfair competition". But the whole object of the agitation against the Indians is based on racial prejudice. As the agitation is largely engineered at the instance of the poor Whites who are unable to obtain stable employment chiefly because of their own faults such as want of education and adaptability to environment, the argument of unfair competition falls to the ground. As regards underselling, the Indians always insist on obtaining as high a rate of wages as the Whites. If they do not succeed it is not their fault. Why are they not allowed to join White Trade Unions?

Afraid of Being Clever.

Mr. Baldwin observed in a recent speech at Edinburgh that one of the most important things he learnt as a merchant was that the word "clever" is often used to describe an act that no gentleman would commit. Now one can appreciate how much he must have been afraid of showing cleverness in appointing the Statutory Commission. In this piece of clumsy political manoeuvre which has been naturally taken by India as the greatest national insult she has received from Britain Mr. Baldwin, so busy with his "pigs and classies," has been carried along a course, which he will soon come to regret, by the Birkenheads and the Churchills and other bosses of the Tory Party. This is the most charitable view one can take of the attitude towards India of a man who is anxious to secure peace and good-will everywhere. As regards the conduct of the Labour Party a significant utterance by Mr. Frank Hodges gives a clue to what is working in the minds of its bosses. They are unwilling to hurt Liberal susceptibilities. Speaking at Copenhagen early this month, Mr. Frank Hodges declared that the next British Government would be a Lib.-Lab. Coalition with Mr. MacDonald as Premier and Mr. Lloyd George as Minister of Agriculture. Self-determination for other people is all very well as a platform phrase, but the Labour Party first wants to determine its success in future office.

Grave Hardships.

That all is not well with the implementing of the Gentleman's Agreement is amply evidenced in the resolutions passed at the protest meeting at Durban held on Wednesday by the Natal Indian Association to express its bitter resentment against the repatriation clause in the agreement and against the manner in which the Industrial Conciliation and Wages Act operates against the Natal Indians. There is little change in the view that the Natal White settlers and to a great extent their cousins in the Transvaal, take of the Indian question. They will be glad to see the Indians hounded out whatever the cost to the Administration. It is true that the feeling against the Indians is far less bitter in the Cape Province. In fact it is only in this part of South Africa that the section of White opinion sympathetically inclined towards the Indian case can make its voice felt. We hope the South African Indian Congress will yet see its way to assure the Transvaal and Natal Indians that it is equally keen with them in voicing their grievances before the Agent, Mr. Sastri, and the Union Government.

Sheer Injustice.

Some time ago when a prize-post in the provincially recruited section of the Bombay Educational Department, the Principalship of the Training College for men at Poona, was given to an officer very much junior in rank to others in this service, there was considerable public dissatisfaction in regard to this selection. The fact that this officer happened to be the son-in-law of the ex-Minister, Mr. Jadhav, one of the leaders of the Non-Brahmin movement in Western India, made people connect the appointment with the political embarrassments in which the groups on whose voting strength the present Minister of Education depends would, it was alleged, be placed if some sort of satisfaction was not given to backward communities. But is it in the interests of public service to penalise Brahmin officers of experience like Mr. Champhekar, for example, who acted as Vice-Principal of the same college for a long time and who is now ordered to revert to a junior post while an officer two years his junior in service, is asked to officiate as Vice-Principal in his place? Mr. Champhekar has only to put in less than a year to retire? The public is entitled to ask whether he should receive this mark of disapprobation simply because he is a Brahmin.

MR. MACDONALD GETS ANGRY

FIRST CENTURY OF THE TOURNAMENT.

VAZIR ALI'S MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE.

MUSLIM TEAM'S BIG SCORE

A SORRY TALE OF DROPPED CATCHES

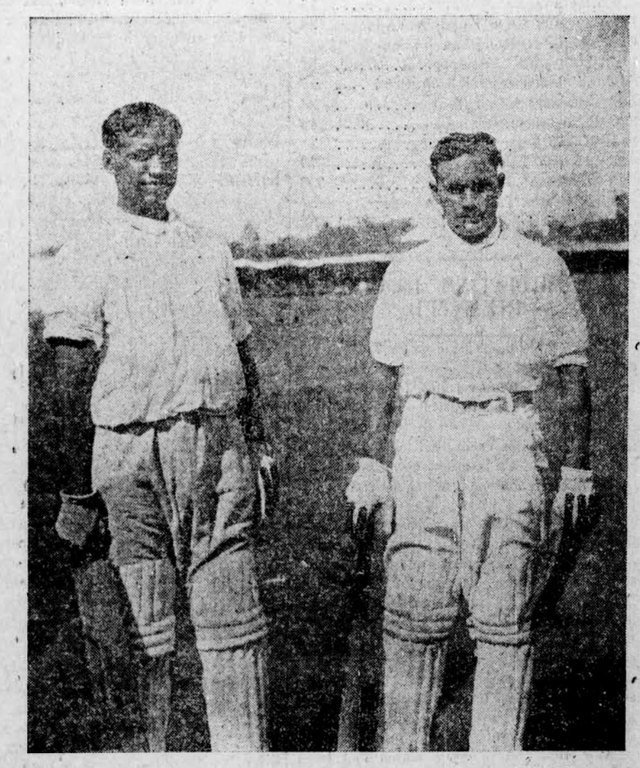
MAHOMEDANS ..... (1st Innings) 356 for 9 wkts

THE RIVAL TEAMS

MAHOMEDANS.	PARSIS.
M. H. Vishram (Capt).	Col. K. M. Mistry (Capt).
S. Abdus Salam	B. E. Kapadia
Lt. Syed Wazir Ali	H. J. Vajifdar
Lt. Mahomed Hussein	P. H. Daruwalla
Capt. M. Hassan Khan	B. K. Kalapesi
S. G. Rasool	R. J. Jamshedji
M. E. Sheikh	J. N. Elavia
K. B. Murad	S. H. Colah
I. A. Shakoor	D. K. Kapadia
Dilawar Hussein	F. E. Kapadia
Syed Nazir Ali.	S. N. Gandhi.

The second match of the Tournament between the Mahomedans and Parsis, began on Thursday morning and the opening day proved to be almost as eventful as the preceding one. Winning the toss the Mahomedans elected to bat first and their display was the brightest we have had so far. Wazir Ali scored the first century and his side put up the biggest score of this year's Quadrangular thanks chiefly to some very bad fielding on the part of the Parsis. It was a tale of dropped catches, and if the fielding side had accepted all the chances which had been offered, then the Mahomedans would have been hard put to it to top the

THE HERO OF THE DAY



"Chronicle" Photo.

Lt. Mahomed Hassan Khan (Right) and Lt. Syed Vazir Ali (Left) whose partnership in bright cricket yielded 84 runs. Vazir Ali scored 105 runs.

second century. Seven catches were missed, while the ground fielding left much to be desired, and many more runs were thrown away than were exactly necessary. Daruvalla, however, was an energetic fielder and Doli Kapadia gave a keen display. Vajifdar bore the brunt of the attack and right well did he bowl, though with little luck, five catches being missed off him during the course of the day. With all that, however, he took four wickets and was easily the best bowler of the day.

WAZIR ALI.

The outstanding feature was a fine century by Wazir Ali who fully justified the hopes of his admirers and collected his runs in his own attractive style. Exercising proper caution during his innings, he nevertheless did not hesitate to score off every available ball, and his powerful cuts and drives to the off were good to see. It took him just two hours and fifty minutes to get the coveted number, and this was, certainly, a welcome change from the slow batting we have had for the past three days. He should have been out twice, the first time when he was missed at 8 by Colah off Vajifdar's bowling, and later at 55 when Kalapesi failed to hold him in slips, Daruvalla being the bowler. Except for these two chances his play was without blemish.

CAPT. M. HASSAN KHAN'S BRIGHT INNINGS.

Another who took the public fancy was Capt. Mahomed Hassan Khan, a batsman with the real Kruschen feeling. His partnership with Wazir Ali provided the brightest batting of the day. He did not take long to settle down, but from his very first over, began to lay about him, and scoring freely all round the wicket, collected his half-century on an appreciably short time. B. E. Kapadia failed to hold him behind the wicket off Vajifdar's bowling when his score was 46, but he did not long survive his escape, having helped Wazir Ali to add on 84 runs for the sixth wicket.

DILAWAR HUSSEIN'S GAND

Dilawar Hussein, the Muslim stumper, was another who distinguished himself. Joining Wazir Ali when the score was 77 for four wickets, he helped in a good stand of 76 runs and decidedly improved the prospects of his side paving the way for the big score which was eventually piled up. He was decidedly lucky in being let off twice.

A HAPPY PARTNERSHIP.

And then we come to the most delightful features of the day, the unfinished

(Continued from page 8.)

SCRAP IT ALL

COMPLETE ABOLITION OF FORCES

RUSSIAN PROPOSAL FOR DISARMAMENT

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Geneva.—M. Litvinoff proposed the complete abolition of all land, marine and air forces of destruction and all means of warfare and legislative prohibition of military propaganda and military training. He proposed in the alternative that a complete disarmament should be carried out by all contracting States simultaneously and gradually in the course of four years.

He moved a resolution in favour of immediate working out of a draft convention to complete general disarmament and for a convocation not later than March 1928 of the Disarmament Conference to discuss and confirm the proposals of the convention. He was heard respectfully, but the scheme was much criticised in the lobbies.

M. LITVINOFF'S PROPOSAL.

M. Litvinoff declared that the Soviet would not participate in the membership of the Security Committee, which it had been proposed to establish to deal with the political problems of disarmament.

Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the United States, stated that the United States also would not participate but consider its recomendations.

In the afternoon the President proposed the postponement of the discussion on the Russian statement. M. Litvinoff objected, but M. Paul Boncour appealed for Russian co-operation. He then argued that the Russian plan was impracticable.

Herr Bernstroff (Germany) moved that it should be discussed during the second reading of the draft convention for disarmament, the date of which should be fixed.

M. Lunacharsky eventually agreed.

QUITE IRRELEVANT

LORD CUSHENDUN INTERVIEWED

Lord Cushendun, interviewed, said that no British delegate participated in the opening meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference, because the occasion did not arise. He expressed the opinion that, according to the strict rules of procedure, M. Litvinoff was entirely out of order in submitting a proposal, which was quite irrelevant to the proceedings. The general view of the Soviet scheme, in which he entirely agreed, was that it ought to be postponed until the matter of disarmament had progressed much further.

There is general relief in the committee and League circles at the satisfactory issue of the first day's deliberations. The second reading of the draft disarmament convention, at which the Russian plan is set down for discussion, will probably be taken in January. The present session of the Committee will probably conclude this week-end.—Reuter.

FROM EGYPT TO PERSIA

NASHAAT PASHA ORDERED TO GO TO TEHERAN

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Cairo.—It is understood that Nashaat Pasha, formerly Chief of King Fuad's private Cabinet, has been given a month within which to proceed to Teheran as Minister. Nashaat Pasha had hitherto declined to go, declaring that Persia would not suit his health, but Government insisted that he should go.

It is understood that he is now preparing to depart.

It is noteworthy that Nashaat Pasha relinquished his former post owing to Lord Lloyd's representations to King Fuad soon after Lord Lloyd took up High Commissionership.—Reuter.

STANDING ORDERS TO BE SUSPENDED

LABOURITE UPROAR IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUSTRALIAN WATERSIDE WORKERS' STRIKE

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Canberra.—A strike has been in progress since the 21st November of the Australian Waterside Workers, who have refused to work overtime after five in the evening owing to wages grievances assuming serious proportions. The shipowners declared immediate lockout at all ports, alleging that the workers declined to comply with the terms of award made by the arbitration court, which included working overtime. Both sides are adamant.

The House of Representatives, after two hours of Labourite uproar, has adopted the Government motion to suspend standing orders and discuss industrial troubles. The Prime Minister asked the House to support Government in any action to maintain law and ensure the continuance of necessary services.—Reuter.

JUTE GODOWN BURNT DOWN

RS. 80,000 DAMAGE WROUGHT

DACCA, Dec. 1.

A disastrous fire broke out last night in one of the godowns of Messrs. M. David and Co. of Narayanganj, and burnt down a huge quantity of jute, worth about Rs. 80,000. The cause of the fire is not yet known.—A. P.

"MAC" REBUKES FOLLOWERS

VEILED THREAT TO SUPPORTERS OF INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Writing in the Labour weekly "Forward" Mr. Ramsay MacDonald rebukes some Labour members of the House of Commons for repudiating the Labour Party's decision to support the Indian Statutory Commission Bill.

He says the "time has come for the constituency parties to scrutinise watchfully what their members do in the Commons and deal with them. Whoever is not to play with the team had better not wear the colours". Mr. MacDonald adds that the "appeal made in the Commons on Friday by one of our members to Indians to disregard our lead" should be censured most emphatically. Reuter.

VICTIM OF ILLUCK

SIR ALLAN COBHAM DETAINED AT MALTA

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Malta.—Sir Allan Cobham has been a victim of illuck since his arrival here on November 26th. The first starboard wingtip float was carried away and the flying boat was moored pending the subsidence of rough sea to permit its being hauled up slipway for repairs but the swell became worse and carried away the port wingtip float. The repairs will probably take a few weeks.—Reuter.

HUMILIATING INSULT RESENTED

PLEDGE TO BOYCOTT SIMON SHOW

THROW OPEN PORTALS OF CONGRESS TO ALL

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA STICKS TO BOYCOTT

CALICUT, Dec. 1.

A large number of delegates and visitors including Moplahs and Malayalee ladies from all parts of Malabar attended the West Coast Political Conference presided over by Dr. Annie Besant this afternoon.

Mr. Madhavan Nair M.L.C., Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates paid a tribute to Dr. Besant's sacrifices for India. Referring to the Statutory Commission, Mr. Nair, while resenting the non-inclusion of Indians on the Commission, declared their agitation was not merely on account of the exclusion of Indians, but because of the denial to India of her right to determine her own destiny. Concluding Mr. Nair pleaded for a united front.

Dr. Annie Besant then delivered an extempore speech.

COMMISSION OF NON-ENTITIES

DR BESANT'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

At the West Coast Political Conference Dr. Annie Besant delivered her presidential address 'ex-tempore.' She condemned communal electorates as tending to accentuate communal and religious differences in the political field. After recalling India's services in the war and the British promises of self-determination, Dr. Besant said that Britain had no right to deny India the latter's right to determine her immediate future. She narrated the circumstances under which the last Reforms were incorporated in the statue book, and reiterated her belief that India would never agree to a Constitution made for her out in the West. (Loud applause). "That a Commission" declared Dr. Besant should come out, composed of six unknown men and nonentities, with one constitutional lawyer, to decide India's fitness to rule herself, is an insult to India's self-respect". (Cheers).

REPLY TO LORD BIRKENHEAD.

Replying to Lord Birkenhead's argument that there were religious differences in India, she asked whether there were no religious and class differences in England. After all, were not all religious differences in India traceable to the perpetration of communal electorates? Mrs. Besant informed the Conference that with the exception of the Justice Party, who, though they had met yesterday, had deferred taking their decision, all other parties in India had decided to boycott the Commission, which decision she humorously characterised as "responsive boycott."

She then pleaded for two intensive programmes, one for effective boycott of the Commission and the other, for formulating their own constitution for India. Mrs. Besant therefore thought that it would be good if the Liberal Federation and the Muslim League met in Madras this year, with a view to confer jointly with others and arrive at a wise decision.

Dr. Besant continued in her presidential address that she had been and was still opposed to the non-payment of taxes on account of the hardship which it involved on poor ryots. She pleaded for unity and for support to the Committee formed by herself, Dr. Ansari and Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Rangaswami Iyengar, Jinnah and Mahomed Ali.

BOYCOTT PLEDGE SIGNED

Mr. Madhavan Nair, M.L.C., moving a resolution for the boycott of the Statutory Commission, declared that he would express his support of the motion by publicly signing the following pledge:—

"I refuse to serve on, or to take part in the elections of Committees that are proposed to be set up to assist the Statutory Commission or to give evidence, written or oral, before that body."

Mr. Satyotam Rao, M.L.A., Independent Party of the Assembly, supporting the motion also publicly signed the pledge.

Mr. Kumaran, opposing the motion, welcomed the Simon Commission.

THROW OPEN CONGRESS TO ALL.

The Conference passed resolutions regretting Sir Sadasiva Iyer's death, demanding the release of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, recommending to the Congress the modification of its rules to admit all parties within it in order to make it representative, and pleading for the establishment of propaganda agencies in England, Europe and America, to counteract the campaign of calumny against India." The following two resolutions were also agreed to:—

HUMILIATING INSULT.

(1) "This Conference resents the appointment of the Statutory Commission as a humiliating insult to India, and a violation of her right to self-determination in deciding her future Constitution, and calls upon all political organisations in the country to boycott the Commission at all stages of its proceedings, in defence of her honour.

(b) This Conference accords its unstinted support to the appeal issued over the

(Continued on Page 9.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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FIRST CENTURY OF THE TOURNAMENT

(Continued from page 7.

last wicket stand by S. G. Rasool and M. B. Murad. These two combined when the score was 303, and when, one hour later, stumps were drawn for the day, they were still together, the score advancing by 53 runs. It was just fearless and determined batting without the vestige of that distressing complaint "nerves," and the pair are to be heartily congratulated on their splendid achievement. Rasool, of course, takes the lion's share of the praise, for despite the fact that he was tenth man on the batting list, he played with an indomitable spirit that could brook no failure, and at the end of the day had actually collected 48 runs, allowing only one chance to Kapadia behind the wicket when he was two runs short of that score. The understanding between the two batsmen was perfect, and short runs were taken in a manner reminiscent of George Brown and Mercer's famous last wicket partnership.

The Mahomedans will continue their innings this morning but even if they cannot improve upon it, they may be said to occupy a strong position and the Parsi batsmen will find it very hard to outdo their opponents. They, however, are not lacking in batsmen, Colah, Elavia, Mistry, Doli Kapadia and Kalapesi being players who can give a good account of themselves, and the day holds forth prospects of a keen tussle for a first innings lead.

DETAILED REPORT OF GAME

Punctually at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday commenced the second match in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament between the Parsis and the Mahomedans before a fairly large crowd of spectators. The Mahomedan skipper beat Col. Mistry in the spin of the coin and elected to bat on a perfect wicket, sending M. E. Sheikh and Syed Nazir Ali to open the innings for their side.

Sheikh faced Kalapesi who was bowling from the Police Court end and off his third ball neatly placed him to leg for four. A bye boundary followed in the same over.

20 IN 25 MINUTES.

Daruwalla who opened from the Gymkhana end sent down a maiden over. Ten runs were hoisted on the board aften ten minutes' play. Nazir Ali cut Daruwalla for four in his next over and Sheikh neatly placed Kalapesi to the on and by quick running obtained another four. A single off Kalapesi by Nazir Ali took the total to 20 in 25 minutes.

VAJIFDAR'S SUCCESSFUL ATTACK.

Both the batsmen were now well set when Col. Mistry rang his first change in bowling, Vajifdar relieving Kalapesi. Sheikh got a single off his first delivery through the gully. Nazir Ali followed his partner by getting two more but Vajifdar's last ball saw his wicket scattered by a beautiful delivery (25—1—7).

M. H. Vishram, the Mahomedan skipper, occupied the vacant crease. Sheikh who was now batting with pretty safety glanced Daruwalla for three. A single from Vishram off Vajifdar saw 30 hoisted on the board.

VISHRAM BOWLED CLEAN.

Vishram on-drove Daruwalla for four and obtained another single in the same over. But in the next over from Vajifdar he was sent back to the pavilion the ball gliding into the wicket after hitting the pads.

Amidst applause, Vazir Ali left the pavilion to partner M. E. Sheikh but Jamsetji, who at this stage relieved Daruwalla dismissed the latter with his first delivery, B. Kapadia bringing off a neat catch behind the stumps (39—3—16).

Lt. Mohomed Hussein, who did so well against the M.C.C. in Madras now joined Vazir Ali. Vazir Ali glanced Vajifdar for four but off his third delivery Colah made a mistake in the slips Vazir being missed and a four resulted.

The new batsman got two off Jamsetji and 50 were hoisted on the board after the game had been in progress for an hour.

ANOTHER CATCH DROPPED.

Vajifdar was bowling at this stage with a remarkable control over the ball, his deliveries occasionally puzzling the batsmen. Mohomed Hussein pulled Jamsetji to leg for four. Vazir got a single off Vajifdar and Mohomed Hussein came to face him for the first time. Off the last delivery from Vajifdar he was dropped in the slips, this time the Parsi skipper being responsible for the dropped catch.

Both the batsmen had by now got one life each. Jamsetji's next over, which gave six runs, saw 60 telegraphed on the board.

Vazir Ali placed Vajifdar to leg for three and again square-cut him twice in the same over to the boundary. The score had now reached 70. Mohamed Hussein pulled Jamsetji to the leg boundary and getting a single crossed over to face Elavia who, at this stage, took the leather from Vajifdar.

Elavia was immediately successful. In his very first over he beat Mohomer Hussein B. Kapadia smartly bringing off a catch behind the wicket (77—4—15).

Dilawar Hussein, now joined Vazir Ali.

CENTURY IN TWO HOURS' PLAY.

Dilawar Hussein now joined Vazir Ali. Vazir had now almost mastered the bowling and was playing with great confidence. He repeatedly hit the ball to the boundary and 90 were quickly registered on the board. Vajifdar at this stage took over at the Gymkhana end relieving Jamsetji. He completely deceived Dilawar Hussein who, however, was dropped in the slips by Kalapesi. Dilawar sent Vajifdar to the cover boundary in his next over for four and the century was hoisted amidst applause after two hours' play.

Dilawar Hussein glanced Daruwalla, who was now bowling vice Elavia, for four and two byes, coupled with some smartly run singles took the total to 110.

Vajifdar was bowling exceedingly well and was unfortunate in three catches being dropped off his bowling by now.

Dilawar's powerful off drive off Daruwalla gave him another four. He cut Vajifdar through the slips for three and the 120 mark was quickly passed.

The Parsi skipper was ringing quick changes in bowling but to no avail. Vazir with one of his powerful off drives past mid-off sent the third ball from Kalapesi who relieved Daruwalla and 130 were signalled. Vazir was at this stage the picture of confidence. He timed the balls correctly and never showed the semblance of being displaced, his individual contribution being 40.

COLAH OPENS WITH MAIDEN OVER.

Kolah opened the attack from the Gymkhana end and Dilawar Hussein cautiously played his first over which was a maiden. Vazir Ali late cut Kalapesi for four. Getting a single off Colah Vazir Ali now faced Kolah and twice sent him to the leg boundary in succession and reached his 50 amidst great applause. Kolah gave twelve runs in this over.

The total score had now passed 150. Dilawar, when he was at 34 again got a life F. Kapadia this time being the offender, dropping an apparently easy one at short leg off Kalapesi. When lunch interval was reached Vazir had reached 54 and Dilawar 36, the total being 156.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

Dilawar Hussein faced Daruwalla and got a single off his first delivery. Vazir cut the same bowler for another single.

In the next over from Vajifdar Kolah brought off a fine low catch in the slips sending back Dilawar Hussein (153—5—38). Dilawar was twice missed in his 38 before he was finally sent back.

Capt. M. H. Khan now joined Vazir Ali. In Daruwalla's next over Vazir gave a chance in the slips which Kalapesi failed to hold Vazir Ali was 55 when he was dropped for the second time.

M. H. Khan looked like well set from the start of his merry career. He snicked Daruwalla for four and 160 were telegraphed.

M. H. Khan pulled Vajifdar to the leg boundary for four and steered the next ball to the boundary past mid-off amidst applause. He again on-drove with great power the same bowler to the ropes and 170 were hoisted.

Vazir put Daruwalla through the covers for another when Elavia misfielded the ball and the batsman immediately sent the same bowler to the boundary for another four with a mighty off drive (180, Vazir Ali 70).

Jamsetji now relieved Daruwalla. In his first over M. H. Khan scored ten runs splendidly pulling him to the leg and getting two twos. (190).

B. KAPADIA MISSES.

Both the batsmen were now full of confidence. M. H. Khan opened out his shoulders and sent Vajifdar to the ropes. He again punished Jamsetji for two and the second century was registered amidst thundering applause (200). A hefty drive off the same bowler gave the batsman another two.

At 202 Elavia relieved Jamsetji and off Vajifdar's next over 8 runs were ssored both the batsmen sending him to the ropes in quick succession. (210).

M. H. Khan got two off Elavia's first delivery and sent the next one to the on-boundary (220)). Vazir Ali got two off the same bowler.

When M. H. Khan had scored 46 was dropped behind the wicket by Kapadia. Vajifdar again was the man to suffer.

Vazir soon reached his 80. He took twenty minutes to score ten runs while M. H. Khan was scoring at a fast pace.

Vazir glanced Vajifdar for four (230).

"Chronicle" Photos.

A general view of the cricket ground: Jai and Deodhar are batting while the Europeans are fielding on Wednesday.

FLAGRANT DENIAL OF RIGHTS

STATUTORY COMMISSION UNACCEPTABLE

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, December 3rd at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

Conveners:—Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Manmohandas Ramji, Sarojini Naidu, M. R. Jayakar, Phiroze Sethna, M. A. Jinnah, Jamnadas Mehta, Lalji Naranji, Bhulabhai J. Desai, Narotam Morarji, K. F. Nariman, B. G. Horniman, Shaukat Ali, Ratansi Morarji, F. S. Talyarkhan, Hussainbhai Lalji, H. P. Mody, Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshaw, K. M. Munshi, Faiz B. Tyabji, Balubhai T. Desai, Maoji Govindji, Rajabally V. Patel, D. G. Dalvi, R. Ginwala, S. A Brelvi, M. Y. Haindaday, Kanji Dwarkadas, M.C. Chagla, and V. N. Chandavarkar.

President:—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

The following resolutions will be submitted:—

(1) That after hearing the explanations given in Parliament in support of the constitution of the Statutory Commission and the procedure indicated this public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay emphatically reaffirms that the Statutory Commission which has been announced is unacceptable to the people of India as it most flagrantly denies the right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country and that Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form.

(2) "That the Presisdent be authorised to forward copies of the above resolution to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Viceroy, and the leaders of Liberal and Labour Parties in England.

SPEAKERS.

1st Resolution:

Mover: Bhulabhai J. Desai,

Seconder: Sir Manmohandas Ramji.

Supporters: Mr. Hussainbhai A. Lalji, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Ramachandra Gole, Mr. Lalji Naranji.

SECOND RESOLUTID

Proposer: Mr. H. A. Jinnah.

Seconder: Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas.

Supporter: Mr. Balubhai T. Desai.

Third Resolution: (Vote of thanks to Chair.)

Mover: Mrs. Naidu.

Seconder: Faiz Tyabji.

PARSIS V. MUSLIMS

"Chronicle" Photo.

A Combined Group of the two teams with H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson in the centre.

M. H. Khan soon reached his 50 and was loudly cheered. Two balls later, however, Jamsetji pierced through his defence with a beautiful delivery.

The outgoing batsman played bright and sparkling cricket and his 50 included 7 fours (237—6—50).

Abdus Salam now joined Vazir Ali and broke his duck by neatly placing Jamsetji to the leg for one. Vazir Ali got three off the same bowler at fine leg (240) by careful placing and after a quick run single he he reached his 90.

B. Vazir beautifully steered Jamsetji through the covers (250) and reached his 95.

VAZIR SCORES CENTURY.

Great excitement at this stage prevailed among the spectators and the vast multitude rose like one man to cheer the great batsman when he scored a four and reached his 100. He was the first batsman to score the covetted figure this year and although he was dropped twice at 8 and 55 he played a really good innings and well deserved the ovation he was given which took 2 hours and 50 minutes. He scored 15 fours in his century (260).

Abdus Salam pulled Vajifdar to leg for four which necessitated a change at that end. Daruwalla took the ball from Vajifdar. Vazir cautious and watchful, as ever put him neatly through the gully. (270). Abdus Salam, however, did not stay long at the crease. In trying to drive Jamsetji to the boundary he gave the ball to the Parsi skipper which he gladly accepted. (273—7—17).

I. A. Shakoor, the ninth man in, pulled Jamsetji to leg for four. In the next over from Daruwalla, Vazir Ali was sent back to the pavilion, the left-hander completely beating him by a puzzling ball which scattered the wicket (277—8—105). S. S. Rasool now joned Shakoor.

Shakoor cut Jamsetji through the slips for four (280). He again pulled him to leg for another four in the same over. A single from Rasool resulted in 290 being telegraphed on the board. At tea-time the total score was 296, Shakoor and Rasool batting.

AFTER TEA.

Shakoor at once cut Daruwalla for a brace but the fielder who threw the ball to the bowler, hit the wicket and the ball bounced off and, by very quick ruuning between the wickets the batsman actually ran five runs. This took the grand total to 300.

Vajifdar who now took the ball from amsetji was immediately successful beating Shakoor's defence when the batsman had reached 23. (303—9—23.)

Murad, the last man in, now joined Rasool who seemed to take the scoring all to himself. He cut Vajifdar for two and again got three by a neat glance (310). In the next over, he again pulled him for four and got two more by a square cut (320).

Rasool lifted Daruwalla over the mid-off and three runs resulted. The batsmen were now taking every possible run obviously to add to the grand total to secure a good lead on the first innings. A single off Elavia's first ball took the total to 330.

Rasool square cut Jamsetji and obtained in single. In trying to get another one, however, he slipped down and hurt his wrist. Continuing his innings, however, he drove Elavia for three.

Vajifdar now took the ball from Jamsetji and Rasool skied one of his deliveries which fielder could reach and a single resulted (340). Many singles followed.

Rasool glanced Elavia to the boundary. He got a life when B. Kapadia dropped him behind the wicket off Vajifdar.

Kalapesi relieved Elavia. A single took the grand total to 350 amidst great applause.

Rasool steered one from Vajifdar through the gully and obtained a brace. When stumps were drawn for the day, Rasool had scored 48 and Murad 11 the total being 356.

MAHOMEDANS:—1st Innings.

M E Sheikh c Kapada, b Jamsetji	16
Syed Nazir Ali b Vajifdar	7
M. H. Vishram b Vajifdar	7
Lt. Syed Vazir Ali b Daruwalla	105
Lt. Mahomed Hussein c B. Kapadia, b Elavia	15
Dilawar Hussein c Kolah b Vajifdar	38
Capt. Moh. Husseinkhan b Jamsetji	50
Abdus Salam c Mistri b Jamsetji	17
I A Shakoor b Vajifdar	23
S G Rasool batting	48
K B Murad batting	11
Extras	19
Total	356

Runs at the fall of wickets:—

1|25, 2|35, 3|39, 4|77. 5|153, 6|237, 7|273, 8|277, 9|303.

HUMILIATING INSULT RESENTED

(Continued from page 7.

signatures of several distinguished public workers from all over India, to all members of the Legislatures, Central and Provincial, to refuse to serve on, or to take any part in the election of Committees that are proposed to be set up to assist the Commission, or to give any evidence, written or oral, before that body."

(2) "This Conference welcomes the Commonwealth of India Bill as envisaging the political future of India, and recommends to the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress at Madras to examine it and such other Constitutions as may be submitted to it, and settle upon a draft acceptable to the nation." The Conference also recorded appreciation of Dr. Besant's services to India. It then dissolved.—A.P.

At the conclusion of the Conference Dr. Annie Besant, in an interview observed that the pledge which had been signed to-day by Mesrs. Madhavan Nair and Sarvotam Rao, had already been signed at Madras by Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar and A. Rangaswami Iyengar.—A. P.

INSULTING OFFER

SIR P. SETHNA REITERATES FAITH IN BOYCOTT

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

Interviewed by a representative of Free Press of India in regard to the recent debate in the House of Lords on India, the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna said:

BIRKENHEAD'S INCONSISTENCY.

The Prime Minister said that Indians will be approached as friends and as equals. Does Lord Birkenhead's speech bear this out? On the contrary it stamps Indians with inferiority right throughout. He says plainly that the Committees of the Central Legislature and of the Provincial Councils will discharge no more than consultative functions with the Commissioners. He had at first set his mind on having Indians only as assessors, and in the formal proposal he converts such assessors into committees and no more. This we cannot agree to. He adds the Committee will be invited in a spirit of great sincerity to co-operate as colleagues on the Commission stop where is co-operation? He himself admits he gives us an opportunity of confronting the Commission with our proposals which can be analysed and criticised and be accepted or rejected at its sweet will so that the Commissioners are to be the judges, and we no more than witnesses. This is exactly what we regard as most humiliating. Lord Birkenhead by his speech has not improved the situation one bit. On the contrary, he has laid it down that he is not going to alter his scheme, and the most he is prepared to do is to listen with sympathy to our suggestions. His speech instead of conciliating Indian opinion has hardened us in our resolve to have nothing to do with the Commission, and it behoves us to stick to our original resolution.

The members of the Central Committees and Provincial Committees Lord Birkenhead said, will consist of elected and non-official members. He has not made it clear that Government members and official members will not take part in the election of the Committees. He says he is not attempting to interpose into the scheme any official members, but he has not said anywhere that official members will not vote for the election of official members of the Committees. If they vote they will help to elect members who will not command public confidence.

INSULTING OFFER.

Lord Birkenhead observed that he is giving India an opportunity such as Great Britain has never extended to any other part of the Empire. I would like to reply by saying that Lord Birkenhead or any other British Minister would never have dared to make such an insulting offer as he has done to any other Dominion or Colony knowing full well what the consequences would be."—Free Press.

REFUSE TO SERVE ON COMMITTEES

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE FORMED

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

The Associated Press understands that the following have formed themselves into a temporary committee with power to add, with a view to organising the boycott of the Simon Commission on the right lines. They will provide and circulate suggestions to all associations. As a first suggestion they ask all the members of the Legislatures, both Central and Provincial, to refuse to serve on or to take any part in the election of the committees that are proposed to be set up to assist the Statutory Commission or to give any evidence, written or oral, before the Commission:—

Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Mrs. H. E. Cousins and Mr. M A. Jinnah.—A. P.

OUDH MUSLIMS FOR BOYCOTT

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S UNANIMOUS RESOLVE

Mahmad Husain, Secretary Khilafat Committee, Lucknow wires under date December 1 as follows:—

At a meeting of the Oudh Khilafat Committee held last evening under the presidency of Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi, it was unanimously resolved to boycott the Statutory Commission, to make an insistent demand of a Round Table Conference, to give loyal, full and hearty support to the Central Khilafat Working Committees resolution thereanent and to carry on an intensive propaganda in Oudh for an effective and complete boycott of the Commission.

ORDNANCE COMMISSSION TO INDIA

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.

Mr. H. B. Deshpande, M.Sc., M. Inst. Met. (London), Assistant Chemical Anayser to Government, Grant Medical College, Bombay, it is understood, has been appointed by His Majesty the King Emperor to a Commission in the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

He is posted in the category of Ordnance factories and Inspection. He is the first Indian to get a Commission in the Ordinance.—Free Press.

PREPARING FOR THE COMMISSION

RAO SAHEB PATIL GIRDS UPLOINS

BHUSAVAL. Nov. 30.

Rao Saheb D. R. Patil, M.L.C., East Khandesh, has given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

This Council recommends to Government to appoint at the earliest possible date a Committee consisting of the Members of this Council, sufficiently representative of the various interests, for the purpose of drafting a detailed scheme to be submitted for the due consideration of the Statutory Commission recently appointed by the Parliament, in such a way to bring Provincial Autonomy within the region of practicability in the light of the past experience of the working of the Reforms Act.—A. P.

"MISRULE IN INDIAN STATES"

CANNOT BE TOLERATED ANY LONGER

STATES SUBJECTS' PUBLIC MEETING

A public meting of the citizens of the Gujarat States was held on Thursday night in Hirabag under the auspices of the Idar Prajkiya Mandal, Balasinor Lokasamaj and Panchamahal-Revakantha Prajamndal in connection with the forthcoming All-India Conference of States Subjects. Mr. A. N. Thekkar of the Servants of India Society presided. Mr. Popatlal Z. Chudgar in the course of his speech discussing the suggested solutions of the Problem of the Indian States said "I tis well-known to you all that with a few honourable exceptions like Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and others, personal rule of the Chiefs prevails in almost all the Indian States. The evils of such a system are writ large in the annals of these States, their name is legion, and they almost baffle description. The archives of the Political Department of the Government of India are overful with evidence of misrule in many of these States.

We have too long tolerated this state of affairs and are no longer prepared to tolerate them further. Great thinkers of our problems have suggested a number of solutions and I will content myself with stating a few of them. There is one class amongst us who are wiping out the States altogether from India as they consider that they are incorrigible and it is hopeless to expect any reforms of a lasting character. Though actuated by the best of motives, these friends take little account of the utter impracticability of such a scheme. Apart from the question of its expediency this is an impossible idea and all the great thinkers of the problem whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect have rejected this scheme as impossible.

The second class of people are for some form of federation, although no one has yet ventured to put forward a practicable scheme acceptable to the Chiefs, to their people and to the Government of British India. Some are of opinion that while guaranteeing a hereditary succession according to the law of primogeniture tot he various Chiefs and reducing them to the position at present occupied by the King of England, the rest of the Government may be modelled on the British system. This would mean the re-arrangement of the States into groups on linguistic basis and constituting them into several additional provinces as parts of British India.

The third class are for abolition altogether of the non-Salute States and reduce the Chiefs of those States to the status of ordinary Zamindars like those of Bengal and Madras subject in all respects to the laws of British India with a right of representations in its Councils and for introducing a form of representative Government in the Salute States guaranteed by the sanction of the Paramount Power and providing for its maintenance and progress proper safeguards by an Act of Parliament or otherwise.

The fourth class would reorganise all the States into groups of some standard size to be fixed on the basis of population and revenues and to place them under Chiefs to be hereditary Governors with fixed emoluments, certain prerogatives and privileges.

The fifth class are for leaving the people of each different State free to organise such administrative system as they like according to their own genius and capacity, and if the Chiefs are to be protected at all from internal commotion to lay down definite conditions of protection and to provide a procedure for enforcing them in case of need."

In conclusion, he exhorted the audience to devote full thought to the problem and assist the deliberations of the Conference so as to find out a way acceptable to all.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar in winding up the proceedings appealed to the audience for wholehearted co-operation to make the Conference thoroughly representative and succesful.

REVISED PRAYER BOOK

INTRODUCTION TO BE OPPOSED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, December 1.

Piquant situation is anticipated when the Revised Prayer Book measure is introduced in the House of Commons in the fortnight by Rt. Hon. Mr. Bridgeman whose whips are opposed by Sir William Joynson-Hicks. This situation is an outcome of the meeting of the members of the House of Commons deciding to establish a representative committee, including Sir William Jaynson-Hicks, to organise opposition to the New Book and appointing four whips.—Reuter's Special.

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. A. E. Nelson to be a member of the Executive Council of the Central Provinces in succession to the Hon. Mr. Marlen who is shortly resigning.—Reuter.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

bility of co-ordination through the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, who, when there was no suitable person in a particular Province to fill a vacant chair, could provide one from another Presidency or Province. Now that each Province controls medical administration within its boundaries, and this includes appointments to chairs, the Universities are more isolated than ever." In Great Britain the Universities are independent and autonomous (pp. 22), while "medical administration in England and Wales is under the control of the Minister of Health, in Scotland under the Board of Health, and in Northern Ireland under the Minister of Home Affairs. The Irish Free State is, of course, independent in medical administration. And yet in all of them medical standards and qualifications are supervised by the General Medical Council," and Sir Norman sees "nothing (in this) to conflict with the handing over of medical administration to the Provincial Government." (page 24).

NO CONTROL WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

I entirely agree with Sir Norman Walker that there should be an All-India-Central-Authority to regulate the professional qualifications and standards to give the Indian medical education an all-India-standard-uniformity. Let us see how this affects the present paradoxical position of the General Medical Council, as a co-ordinating authority for India. By the very nature of its constitution, (p. 24) "the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland is composed of representatives from all the universities and medical corporations with the addition of five Crown nominees and six medical practitioners elected by the registered medical practitioners of the countries." We can thus see that while the British and Irish universities have the direction and control of their medical qualifications and standards, we in India have no representatives on the General Medical Council and we have no voice in the matter of our own medical education. It is a fundamental principle of all democratic institutions in these days that there should be no control without representation. The rights and privileges, that the General Medical Council exercises through Sir Norman Walker and Col. Needham, are in effect and as a matter of fact, absolute and autocratic and even more so than many of the old time royal prerogativcs.

THE I.M.S. FEAR.

Sir Norman further on says:—"Inquiries in 1920 disclosed a state of affairs in India which the Council could not regard as satisfactory and the outcome of the correspondence and negotiations which followed was my visit to India in 1922," (pp. 24) but he does not tell us how and why it was that inquiries came to be made in 1920 only, and not earlier, although the recognition of the Indian medical degrees was first made as early as 1892, and that too when the Council "did not know much about the conditions of medical education in India" (pp. 4). Let us see if we can find an explanation of the selection of that particular date for inquiry. It was in 1919, after the grant of the present dyarchical constitution of qualified and limited advance in self government, that the medical administration including provision for medical education, because a provincial subject, and with that European—I. M. S. control of medical education became greatly diminished. Would it be at all surprising if the vested interests—I mean the I. M. S.—saw to it that there was an inquiry into the Indian medical education, and is it any wonder if Sir Norman Walker and his Council are much concerned with the passing of that—I. M. S.—connection! (pp. 4).

Sir Norman is a whole-hogger. He loves the I. M. S.—European section—and he sees nothing to equal it—leave aside the question of something better to replace it, and apparently he is determined to see that the I.M.S.-Control is re-introduced and grafted more firmly.

(To Be Continued.)

GANDHIJI TO TOUR IN ORISSA

PROGRAMME FOR THREE WEEKS

PATNA, Nov. 30.

Mr. Gandhi has undertaken an extensive tour of Orissa, including Ganjam District, from the 2nd December to the 24th December.—A. P.

SIR P. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.

DEATH AT BANGALORE.

MADRAS, December 1.

News has just been received here of the death at Bangalore of Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Member of the Secretary of State's Council for India.—A. P.

(Sir Perungaour Rajagopalachariar, M.A. B.L., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was born in 1862. Educated at the Madras University, he entered Civil Service at the age of 26 and served as Dewan of Cochin and Travancore States for six years each. In 1914, he was appointed a Member of the Madras Executive Council and was the first President of the Reformed Madras Legislative Council, Later, Sir P. Rajagopalachari was appointed a Member of the Secretary of State's Council for India.)

LEVY ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

MR. M. DESAI'S AMENDMENT CARRIED

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

SPECIAL TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE.

Consideration was given to the report of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee regarding the question of levying a special tax on fire insurance companies. The Committee expressed their considered opinion that, should the Municipality levy a tax on Insurance Companies, the latter are certain to have a handle for raising their existing rates off premia and the tax would in reality come out of the pockets of their clients who constitute the citizens and rate-payers of the city. Moreover were it not for the plentiful water supply and efficient Fire Brigade available, lessening the hazard, the Insurance Companies would in all probability have charged higher rates of premia than those ruling at present. They therefore recommended that the tax suggested to be levied on Fire Insurance Companies should not be imposed.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the report be adopted.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved an amendment that the report be recorded and Government be approached with a request to amend the Municipal Act so as to enable the Municipality to levy a tax of two and a half per cent. on all the fire insurance companies doing business in Bombay on gross premia earned by them in the course of the year and abolish the present fire tax of half per cent. on landlords.

Mr. Mohanlal urged that by the tapplication of Tansa main on which crores of rupees were spent by the Corporation, plentiful of water was made available with the result that the number of fires in the City had considerably gone down minimusing the liabilities of the fire insurance companies in regard to the settlement of claims.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved another amendment to refer back the report to the committee for further consideration with a request to fix the rate of tax they proposed to levy.

Mr. P. J. Murzban thought that the Indian Insurance Companies should be excluded from the tax.

Mr. Boman Behram accepted this as a rider to his amendment.

COMMISSIONER FOR NON-LEVY.

The Municipal Commissioner characterised Mr. Murzban's rider as inequitable which he thought would not be entertained by the legislature. He thought that the report of the committee was right as any tax on the Fire Insurance Companies, if levied, would be passed on to their constituents.

The question being put to the vote the amendment of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

LEPINE MILLIONS' AGAIN

NINE CLAIMANTS PETITION AFTER 129 YEARS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The hearing of a romantic claim against the Crown after a lapse of 129years, opened to-day in the Chancery Division. The claim was presented as a petition of right, the claimants being nine male and female descendants including Viscount Bangor of the next of kin to Maria Lepine, a certified lunatic of Portsmouth who died in 1798 leaving a fortune at present estimated at two and a half millions sterling, famous in the legal annals as "Lepine Millions". It was asserted that Maria when she died, was illiegitimate and therefore had no heirs-at-law, insane and therefore unable to make a will and the property accordingly was "escheat to the Crown."

King Gearge III conferred the estate on Admiral Eral Howe who gave indemnity that the fund should be restored if a right to that was established. Earl Howe has no defendants now living. So, the petitioners seek to recover it from the Crown. They assert that Maria was legitimate and a certificate was discovered in 1921 showing that her parents Robert Lepine and Mary Jennie Eccles had been secretly married in London before Maria's birth and Maria's aunt Abigail Eccles was her heir. She married Robert Coldwell from which the claimants trace their decent.—Reuter's Special.

SEQUEL TO DELHI DISTURBANCES

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SERVED WITH NOTICE

DELHI, Dec.

It is understood that Mr. Tawkley, Advocate, on behalf of Mr. Mahaber Prasad, has served a notice on the Deputy Commissioner calling upon him to compensate him the loss Rs. 3,000 suffered by his client during the looting on November 14, failing which a suit will be filed.—Free Press.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY INTO CONDUCT OF OFFICERS

DELHI, Dec.

At a largely attended public meeting of Hindus held here a resolution was passed demanding from local Government an enquiry into the conduct of officers responsible for the calamities of November 14. It also urged that those officers should have no hand in the enquiry.—Free Press.

SHAUKAT USMANI

APPOINTED PROFESSOR OF RUSSIAN AND TURKISH LANGUAGES

CAWNPORE, Nov. 30.

Mr. Shaukat Usmani of the Cawnpore Bolshevika Conspiracy Case has been appointed a professor in the Kashi Vidyapith to teach Russian and Turkish languages.—Free Press.

KING AMANULLAH

TO RECEIVE FOUR ADDRESSES IN SIND

KARACHI, Dec. 1.

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan who arrives in Karachi next week will be presented four different addresses on behalf of public bodies in Sind.—Free Press.

JOTIBA FULE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

BELGAUM, Nov. 30.

The centenary anniversary in memory of Mahatma Jotirao Fule, the founder of the Satyashodak movement in Maharashtra was celebrated locally. Speeches in praise of Mahatma Fule were delivered at a meeting held in the Arya Samaj Hall with Mr. Bhonsle in the chair.—Free Press.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS AT MADRASS

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Arrangements are being made to hold an All-India Republican Congress during Christmas week.—A. P.

"DISCARD SUSPICION AND FACE REALITY

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO SUBMIT TO INSULT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Speaking at the St. Andrews Dinner tonight, H. E. Govenor referred to the Simon Commission and the threatened boycott and appealed to all Bengal to realise that it was an accomplished fact and suggested making the best use of the opportunities offered. He declared that in Bengal there had been a deliberate effort to prevent a fair trial of the Government of India Act of 1919 and that many of those who had led the opposition in the past eight years often asked themselves as to what had been the result of and what good had been done by it. There can be but one answer.

BOYCOTT A DIASTROUS POLICY.

Continuing His Excellency said, "I suggest that they should now ask themselves in the light of experience a similar question as regards the action suggested to be taken in regard to the Commission before deciding to embark on the futile, and what I believe is certain to prove, disastrous policy of boycott a method of action which can bring neither credit to themselves nor peace or happiness to those they profess to lead. I ask them to discard any supicion as to the good faith and intentions of the British Government and face the reality of the position."—A. P.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

TO CHALLENGE AMERICA CUP IN1928

LONDON, Nov. 30.

New York.—Telling the boys of the New York State National School that he would definitely challenge th eAmerica Cup in 1928, Sir Thomas Lipton said that he possessed the most valuable yachting trophies but he would swop the whole blooming lot for the mug held by Americans.—Reuter's Special. Copyright.

ORISSA FLOOD ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

PATNA, Dec. 1.

The personnel of the Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee and its terms of reference have now been announced by the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

The Government of India have consented to lend the services of Mr. D. G. Harris, consulting engineer of the Government of India, and the Government of Bengal have allowed Mr. C. Adams Williams, Chief Engineer, Bengal, to act as members. The third member will be Rai Bhbadur Bishun Swarup, Chief Engineer, Bihar and Orissa Mr. G. Stevenson, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Bihar and Orissa, will act as Secretary. The committee after studying the existing records will meet at the beginning of January and examine the problem on the spot.

The terms of reference of the Committee are to investigate the nature of flood problem in Arissa and to assess the importance of the various causes and to advise as to the direction in which solution can most profitably be looked for and as to the steps which should be taken either in the nature of remedical meaures or further investigation.—A. P.

COAL SITUATION.

HUGE COMBINE TO COUNTERACT DEPRESSION

LONDON, December 1.

A big scheme of concerted action has been drafted by Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire owners which produce one-third of Britain's coal output, aiming at limitation and regulation of the output to counteract the prevailing depression.—Reuter's Special.

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ON SWARAJ FROM COUNCILS.

REAL FIGHT IS OUTSIDE

LALAJI'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Lala Lajpat Rai writes in the "People.":—

The nationalists of India are on the horns of a dilemma. Their white-bearded sage Mr. V. J. Patel, the President of the Legislative Assembly has said that the only way to Swaraj is non-co-operation; whether inside or outside the councils. Mr. Patel is a bold man. He is undoubtedly a patriot. He has the habit of blurting out what to him seems the truth in and out of season. Before he became President he lived his own life, thought his own thoughts and spoke what he believed to be the truth. Now he has to live a kind of double life. One life and one tongue are for his official masters; the other life and the other tongue are for his own people. He tries to reconcile these two aspects of his life, but he succeds only partially. This does not mean hypocrisy but this does mean that with co-operation in the chair there can be no non-co-operation inside the councils.

We are told that Mr. Patel's remarks quoted above have offended the gods. Let us examine what truth there is in the formula he has stated. He says non-co-operation alone will bring us Swaraj. If he means that co-operation will not bring us Swaraj, we are in full agreement with him. There can be no co-operation between masters and slaves, rulers and subjects. Of course there is some co-operation of subordination, of 'loyalty' and of necessity. A willing servant is always better than an unwilling one. A well-fed and loyal slave is an asset. The relationship that exists between Indians and their English masters is still that of masters and servants or that of rulers and subjects. Of course there are servants and servants. Some are gilded servants; others are mere servants. That is the true position. So real, heart to heart, loving co-operation between Indians and their Anglo-Indian masters is out of the question. They mistrust us and we mistrust them. As long as that mistrust exists, and it is bound to exist for a long time to come, to talk of co-operation is a kind of self deception. Many among us have tried that game and failed. Some of us are still playing at it, but the result is only humiliation and disillusionment. On that point I have never had any doubts, and God willing will never have any.

THE AXIOMS.

Any one who wants to reconstruct political life in India must start with a few axioms:

(a) The English are not likely to give way to appeals for justice either in India or in England.

(b) They are the greatest masters in the art of statecraft and you cannot beat them either within the Councils or outside by counter-diplomacy either that of a Narad Cuni of that of a Kautilya.

(c) They will give you a long rope to hang yourself with, as long as that does not interfere with their capacity to exploit you.

(d) The road to Swaraj lies through tribulations of the severest kind. It is a long and wearisome road scattered with thorns, with plenty of snakes and venomous reptiles lurking about it at every step. In fact the road is a jungle where at every step you meet dreadful enemies in the shape of men, animals and vegetables. People not accustomed to discomforts of this kind are not the proper guides for you on this road. You will have to hack your way at every step, clear it of obstacles and change your course numerous times. No single formula will help you.

(e) The fight in the Councils is not without its value but it should be left to persons accustomed to cushioned chairs and drawing-room comforts.

THE TWO FIGHTS.

(f) The real fight is outside and that fight must be carried on by men who have nothing to do with the Councils. The two fights cannot be carried on or led by one and the same set of persons. Persons desirous of winning Parliamentary laurels and the honour of associating with the highest and the most powerful of gods in India or in England cannot lead and guide the fight outside. Their temperaments, their needs, their mentality and their outlook are entirely different from those of the people who want only to suffer and serve. But there need be no friction between the two.

The two have their different paths and different jobs. They need not come into conflict with one another. Let not the one run down the other. Let them not abuse each other. Let them understand that each group has its sphere specially marked off from the other's. Let there be an understanding between them that each has to help the other inspite of differences. The Muslims are following that policy. They understand politics better than Hindus.

The talk about non-co-operation inside the Councils is absurd. To think that a non-co-operator can be the President of the Assembly without compromising his position as a non-co-operator is the greatest delusion under which one could labour. The policy of obstruction for obstruction's sake was a wrong and unfeasible policy. It has ignominiously failed. But man is so persistent in self-deception that he does not like to admit his mistakes. Inside the Councils there is only one thing that is possible—opposition as a rule or when necessary, co-operation when useful. The Tilakites call it responsive co-operation. Swarajists call it non-co-operation. Liberals call it co-operation. It is a quarrel over words. The nature of the work is the same. The quality suffers on account of these divisions. Is the negotiating with Cabinet ministers for compromises on vital matters of principle, non-co-operation? Is truckling to the wishes of officials, praising them in season and out of season at parties, or attending their parties, attempts to win their approval, non-co-operation programme or principle? Yet all this is necessary for parliamentary purposes and quite legitimate from a parliamentary point of view. I think it is high time that we should give up playing with words and cease to practise self-deception. Parliamentary politics cannot be based on rigid formulas. The different parties in the councils must be left free to serve their country in their best light, in the way they think best. The Indian National Congress should cease to meddle with them. But if it must, it may lay down some general principles for their guidance without pretending to play with non-co-operation. Those who go to the Councils must use the Councils in the best way and cease talking of non-co-operation inside the Councils. Otherwise they are led to impossible positions. They have to make absurd statements sometimes to maintain their position with the officials, at other times to uphold it with the people.

WHY I WENT TO THE ASSEMBLY.

Those who honestly want to prepare the country for Swaraj should not think of going to the Councils. Their place is with the poor and the peasants, with the workers and the untouchables. Let it be clearly understood that the upper class intelligentsia who are addicted to lives of comfort and ease will not and cannot save the country. The real saviours of the country will have to live hard and simple lives, denying themselves all kinds of comfort, all avenues of making money, all thought of honour and all ambition of leadership as it is understood to-day. They shall have to eat coarse bread, lie on bare earth clothe sparingly and only with 'khaddar' of the coarsest kind. They shall live for others. They shall have to wipe out all desires of immediate fame and name. They shall work in faith and live in hope for the future. The Assembly is not for them and the like of them. They should shun the latter and need not worry themselves much about what takes place there. They are the people who should undertake the work of reconstruction in right earnest, with patience and with a conviction that their struggle will be a prolonged one, without bringing any result in the immediate future. For them Mahatma Gandhi's 'khaddar' programme is a fairly good programme to start with. Some one might question why then have I gone to the Legislative Assembly. The answer is plain and an honest one. At my age and with my health I am unfit to lead the work outside. I can still think clearly but I have not the strength to live accordingly. You may call me names. I shall put up with all that. But I will speak the truth.

STRUGGLE FOR POTASH.

BRITAIN TRYING TO DEPRIVE GERMANY OF MONOPOLY

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Major Ormsby Gore said that it had been decided on principle to grant Dead Sea Salt Concession to Major Tulloch and Mr. Novo Meysey based on their joint offer subject 'inter alia' to their furnishing satisfactory financial guarantees in connection with which negotiations were still proceeding. He added that it was not proposed that the British Government should obtain the controlling interest by a purchase of shares of any concessionary company.

Mr. Howard Bury declared that the deposits of potash were worth fourteen thousand millions sterling. Germany had hitherto the monopoly of potash and in view of its vital importance to the Empire Government ought to consider the question of securing of controlling interest. Major Ormsby Gore expressed the opinion that Mr. Howard Bury's figures were "astronomical". (Laughter).

Mr. Howard Bury declared that the figures had been produced by Government Geologists. Major Ormsby Gore replied that the whole business was very experimental and speculative and he did not think it advisable to ask the British tax-payer to invest money in it at present. He added that the concession would be leasehold.—Reuter's Special.

THE NEW FORD.

ENGINE'S CAPACITY 40 H.P.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Detroit.—The Ford Company state that while the capacity of the new Ford car's engine is 40 horse-power at 2,200 revolutions, it registers just over 24 horse-power for license purposes according to the ratings of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and the Society of Automotive engineers. The cylinder bore is 3 7|8 inches and the stroke 4 1|2.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. V NATAL.

ASTILL'S BRILLIANT BOWLING

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Maritzburg.—In sultry weather and beneath overcast sky the M.C.C. match against Natal, was played on a matting wicket. Natal going in to bat, first scored 171 runs, Nicholson making 44. Astill took five wickets for 38. The M.C.C. had made 128 for 4 wickets when the play came to a close for the day. Tyldesley scored 64 (not out).—Reuter's Special.

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A CALL TO VITHALBHAI PATEL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Birkenhead has made his statement in the Houses of Parliament and the Simon Commission Personnel has been agreed to by both Houses of Parliament. According to the "Hindu's" London Correspondent, Lord Irwin has wired that the position in India is improving. The Labour Party, from whom much was expected, have dropped India's demand like a hot sake and has joined the Tories in the divine trusteeship theory. Even the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" who alone in Bombay pleaded for restraint and caution confesses that "we did not expect the solidarity of sen-sentiment shown in the debate, i.e. debate the personnel of the Simon Commission." The final word on the question of a boycott policy has been said and it now remains for Indians to frame a policy of live action.

Dr. Besant and Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar have the position well in hand in the South. Both of them are touring for purposes of propaganda. In U.P., Dr Sapru, whose leadership combined with Mr Jinnah's, has given a momentum for the present struggle, has planned a course of action. The Congress Party under the Hon. Seth Govindass in C.P., is carrying on regular propaganda for boycott. In Bengal Sjt. S. C. Bose is marshalling the National forces in conjunction with Sir Abdur Rahim. Bombay alone has yet to show any line of concerted action.

If Bombay is to be roused to action, there is only one leader and that is no other than the Hon. Vithalbhai J. Patel. The Liberal, Independent and Responsivist leaders of Bombay can at best give a momentum at some public meetings in the City, but it is too much to expect of them to carry on a maring campaign of real propaganda in support of any cause, howsoever deserving it may be. The momentum for such propaganda can be given by Congressmen of the left wing alone and Bombay can have no better leader than our old Vithalbhai. All of us who have had the pleasure of being eye-witnesses to the 1923 City Municipal Election campaign can certainly testify to the wonderful resources of Vithalbhai and his ability to harness the resources of one and all for the right action at the right moment. The time has come when such a campaign should be inaugurated if Bombay wants to follow the lead given at the monster meeting at the C. J. Hall on the 19th November 1927.

Vithalbhai still is a chip of the old block of ardent and sincere Swarajists whose slogan was obstruction, pure and simple until the country's demand is accepted. Well do I remember the memorable words he uttered at a critical moment when his occupation of the Presidentship was criticised. Mr. Patel stated that the moment he sees that his presence in the country is needed, out he would come chucking off his presidentship and no better fellower could the Congress find than himself. Well, the moment has arrived and that too not a day too soon. And for this we Congressmen, are much obliged to Lord Birkenhead. If he had wavered and given some safe berths to one or two doubtful leaders with no stamina in them the country would have been faced with a split in the nationalist camp. His justification for the exclusion of Indians from the Commission has come as a godsend. When the various political parties in the country are seen speaking from one and the same platform and advocating boycott, what more could Vithalbhai expect to induce him to give the go-by to the seat in the Presidential Gadi of the Assembly? What is at present wanted is a band of able platform speakers with enough resources and grit in them to rally round Vithalbhai and place themselves entirely at his disposal to carry the message of the leaders for the boycott of the Simon Commission from house to house, village to village and town to town. Not a single village or taluk should be left without being appraised of the insult hurled at a nation with such a splendid past behind it. The insult should be hurled back across the seas on Downing Street. Vithalbhai cannot have any excuse at this psychological moment. He has nothing to deeply consider. everything is propitious for his taking up the leadership in Bombay and if for any meaningless shibboleth he sits tight on the Presidential Gadi, we Congressmen cannot but consider him as another one lost to the country owing to the evil influences of the Council's created by an exploiting bureaucracy. Will Vithalbhai rise to the occasion? Will he consider the call of a crying Nation more important or will he look to the small gains which he can bring to his countrymen by conducting the proceedings of a life-less Assembly set up by persons who still after 150 years boast of their divine trusteeship? If the woes of the flood-stricken reached your ears, how much more should you feel for years of oppression and suffering the whole country, not Gujarat alone, has been enduring? Now is the time for you to show yourself, open your heart and take your place among the men and women who are now going forth in the country to carry the message of leaders, irrespective of communal, political or social distinctions.—Yours, etc.

A. CONGRESSMAN.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

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SOUTH INDIAN GUJERAT FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Being aware of the unprecedented calamities that had befallen the proud Gujarat as a result of the last flood South Indians residing in Bombay resolved to collect money towards relieving the distressed people who were placed in a miserable plight and convened a public meeting to appoint a Committee with a view to proceed with the collection of the fund. The meeting took place in the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on one Saturday in the 1st week of August last. Those who had gathered there after sympathising with the distressed and the sorow-stricken people of Gujerat appointed a Committee consisting of 27 members.

The Committee proceeded with the collection of the fund enthusiastically and it must be admitted here plainly that they went from door to door in order to collect money. I understand that a lump sum was realised. From this sum a few hundred of rupees were sent by instalments to the Swamiji of the Ramkrishna Mission, who was specially deputed to proceed to the flooded area to carry on the relief operations.

On hearing that the necessity for immediate relief was over the Committee after consulting the general public transferred a portion of the money from the remaining sum to the Orissa Relief Work.

I hope the Committee will now publish an account of the disbursement of the fund.—Yours, etc.,

"A SOUTH INDIAN."

FIRST LADY MEMBER OF ANJUMANI-ISLAM OF BHAVNAGAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It may not, perhaps, be generally known that besides Mussalmans, gentlemen of all other communities are eligible to become members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar, and even at present, the Anjuman has on its list the names of some Hindu and Parsi brethren as life-members, honorary members and ordinary members, prominent amongst whom is the name of Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani who has been the Chief Patron of the Anjuman from the very beginning.

There can be no question of the petty sectional differences in an institution like the Anjuman which aims at doing away with communal distinctions. How can the institution, which intends to instill feelings of universal brotherhood in the mind of man, keep woman away from its fold? So the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar has very recently taken a step forward in this direction of its progress by accepting Mrs. Baakza, the wife of its President Moulvi Abdul Hafiz Baakza, as a life-member.—Yours, etc.,

MEMAN UMAR DADAU.

Botad, near Old Hospital,
November 27.

A NEW MOSQUE FOR BOTAD.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had written, in September last, a letter to the Press in which I had shown that, with the increase of population, and the extension and importance of the town, Botad, the chief cotton emporium in the State of Bhavnagar, was in need of another mosque, and I had also mentioned that a piece of land for the purpose had already been applied for by the Muslim inhabitants of the place.

The editor of the Gujrati "Khilafat" in the issue of the 16th of September 1927 of the paper appended a note to my letter expressing his sorrow about there being no result of the application for the grant of land although a period of over two years had since elapsed. And I had also promised to keep the public informed of the matter from time to time through the papers I am writing this second letter to do so.

The application of the Mussalmans of Botad, dated 29th of April 1925, for the grant of a piece of land to build the mosque on was in the usual course sent down to the Revenue Commissioner on 8th May 1925 by the Council of Administration for necessary remarks, and he in his turn sent it down on 11th May 1925 to the "Vahiwatdar" (Revenue Officer in charge of the Pargana) for enquiry and rtport.

The "Vahiwatdar" having made due enquiry sent up his report in suitable words to the Revenue Commissioner on the 23rd of September 1925.

The Revenue Commissioner Mr. Bapubha Naranji Gohel having had occasion to visit Botad passed the following order to the "Vahiwatdar" on the 5th of November 1925:—

"I have seen the place in question on the 24th of October 1925 when I came to Botad. The population of the "para," as you write, is increasing day by day, and I concur with your opinion that there is an especial need of a mosque in that locality, but ..... I think if the space asked for be kept open as it has hitherto remained it will thereby serve the public more usefully than if any construction be allowed to be erected on it, hence if the Mussalmans be willing to take up another plot nearly which lies behind the houses of the "Bhangis" (sweepers) near their well and if the Municipality have no objection to it then ..... a report be accordingly submitted."

The Botad Municipal Committee, consisting of Mr. A. H. Baakza, as chairman, Dr. Kalyanji Narotam Bhatt, Mr. Trambaklal Chatrabhuj and Mr. Damodardas Kalidas Gandhi as members, found no objection to the proposal, and the Mussalmans too acquiesced saying "Had the plot we first applied for been given us we would have been much pleased but as the Revenue Commissioner Saheb opines to keep that place open for ever in future for the use of the public, we, out of due respect to this good wish of his, submit to his order and are willing to take up the plot lying to the east of the original plot as desired by him."

The Revenue Commissioner thereupon wrote on the 28th of November 1925 to the President of the Municipalities of all the "Mahals" recommending to him to get a plot assigned for the purpose in the following terms.—

".....I find there is a especial need of a mosque being built at this place ..... On visiting the place I found that there was no likelihood of any objection being raised to assigning a plot there, hence it is requested that you will be kind enough to assign a plot there and to give it to build a mosque thereon."

So far so good. There was no hitch uptil then, but I shall treat in my next letter of the obstacles that came in the way subsequently.

"Ibtida e ishque hai rota hai kya?"
"Agay agay daikh to hota hai kya?"

It is only the beginning of love, why are you crying so much and wailing?

Wait and see what is coming out of the womb of future.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSSALMAN OF BOTAD.

Nov. 27.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver.")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXX

UNTANGLING THE SKEIN.

Himm returned home more perplexed than ever. During his week with Shahinda, or rather his week in search of Shahinda, he was plunged into the diurnally increasing torments of anxiety and confusion owing to the studied reticence and calculated insults of his chosen divinity. This woman was neither to break with him nor was she anxious to placate him. She was just enjoying the fire of seeing him stew in his own juice. If he showed the least resentment, she instantly quieted it by out-manoevring him. Her words to him at parting seemed to have been of a setspeech fraught with oracular ambiguity. He was still her friend and he must come again and see her in a few weeks time when she was to take her holiday. He must, however, be guarded in his dealings with women. All this was spoken in a few seconds and as it was the only thing Shahinda had spoken to him during the momentous week he read into her words—words of reconciliation and even encouragement. But when he was by himself he began to analyse their meaning and found in them nothing to encourage or comfort him.

For Himm reflected, if Shahinda was still his friend what is the meaning of her insults? If she wanted him to revisit her, what had she done to make his present visit pleasant? Himm had no doubt that Shahinda was playing with him but what were her moves? He would much like to discuss the matter over with some one on whose judgment he could rely. But he understood it as a part of her compact with Shahinda, that their secrets should not be divulged to any one. It is true that when Himm once reminded Shahinda of it the latter had exclaimed: "I have given you none of my secrets and as for yours how do you know thatthey have not been divulged?" This statement added one more tangle to the mystery. After reflection, Himm devised a plan. He would ask opinion on a stated case without taking anyone into his confidence. He invited his friend De Morgan, the philosopher. He stated to him the case with the same particularity and detail as a conscientious solicitor states his case to eminent counsel. De. Morgan contracted his brow, threw away the half burnt cigar out of his mouth, lighted another, changed his chair for lounge and after giving his new weed several hysterical puffs opened the court by giving his verdict **cher chez la femme.**

"So then some woman has been poisoning her ears against me But I know of no woman capable of doing that."

Women are capable of anything. At this moment Mr. Yusuf disturbed the confidential confabulation. Jasper was a mutual friend and a gay man about town. He had read for the Bar but had failed to secure his admission. He had been gallavanting with the fair sex in England, was reputed to have made many conquests and was in fact treated as quite an expert doctor in love diseases. De Morgan who had jerked out his verdict without much thought buttonholed Yusuf on the point.

"Yusuf," he said, "I have a curious problem before me. It comes to me by the way as a professional business. De Morgan was a barrister of the Otta **podrida** type acting as the family friend of his clients, advising them upon all matters, looking after their childrens, marriages and taking charge of their litigation.

"What is the problem?" queried Yusuf. "You must be quick for I have got to go."

"The problem cannot be stated to you in a hurry. It concerns a woman," added De Morgan with a leer in his eyes.

"Well, then tell us all about it" and De Morgan motioned Himm to state the case. Himm asked De Morgan to do it, which De Morgan did in great detail.

"Well, then the question is this, A. loved B. and B. loved A. is it not so? queried Yusuf.

De Morgan: "That is the major premise."

Yusuf: "Then B. left A.' station for a while to C. where she met D. with whom she fell in love."

De Morgan: "Yes, she did but in a different sense."

Yusuf: "In what sense?"

De Morgan: "She loved A. differently to C."

Yusuf: "In what way?"

De Morgan: "She treated A. as her lover and D. as her father'."

Yusuf: "Yes, but what difference does it make?"

De Morgan: "This D. was an old man."

Yusuf: "But old men can be wicked."

De Morgan: "A. and B. called him "daddy".

Yusuf: "She could not call him anything else."

De Morgan: "Why not?"

Yusuf: You have just told us that B. was living in a closely guarded zenana compound where male visitors were not allowed to stay overnight. How could B. keep D. without passing him off as her dad?"

De Morgan: "But no one was deceived by it."

Yusuf: "Except the head of the institution who gave him the right of residence."

De Morgan: "But B. is a high-souled girl."

Yusuf: "What is your suggestion?"

De Morgan: "This, that if she wanted to carry on with D. she would not have done so openly."

Yusuf: "That is when it arouses the least suspicion."

De Morgan: "But then B. told A. all about D. She told him before he came that he should meet D."

Yusuf: "She told him all which A. could have found out for himself."

Himm: "If you suggest that B. yielded A. for the sake of D. I can't believe it. I know B. too well to entertain for a moment any suspicion about her loyalty to me."

Yusuf: "In what way is she bound to be loyal to you? She said she loves you without obligations. That doesn't prevent her from loving anybody else."

Himm: "But her love for me was to be exclusive and personal."

Yusuf: "In that respect D. has the advantage of you."

Himm: "How?"

Yusuf: "Well, she loves D, as her own father and you as merely a friend."

Himm: "Yes, but our friendship is of the platonic type."

Yusuf: "It may be. The question is one of degree. How is her love to you different to her love to D? That is what I want to know. And if it is not different her greater love of D. cuts you out. That is all"

Himm: "Then in your opinion B. insulted me because D. had taken my place in her affection."

Yusuf: No. He had taken more than your place in her heart. Otherwise she would not have insulted you.

Yusuf was a specialist in this line and De Morgan had to bow to his superior wisdom. But he was nevertheless unconvinced that Shahinda could have jilted Himm for the sake of D. He was not able to reason out his conclusion; but it was still his final verdict.

Himm was none the wiser for this conflict of verdict.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OTHER FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

But Yusuf who was au fait with such affairs, had taken a complete stock of the situation. He had realised that Himm's attachment to Shahinda was ethical. Their friendship was intellectual, their love platonic. Though in its highest sense spiritual and to that extent real, platonic love endures only so long as love of another quality does not cross it. He then argued that Shahinda loved Himm and she later contracted a similar love for D. So long as the two lovers remained of the same quality they could co-exist but since D's mundane delegations altered its character, D's love weakened Himm's. Himm it is true had striven to serve Shahinda but he did not know how to. He had bungled. This gave D. an advantage over Himm and Himm had to chew the cud when he tried to draw upon it. He would put his theory to the test. He was stationed two days journey from Shahinda's town but the adventure was worth it. He would try to introduce an element of reality and zest in the phantom fancies of the previous lovers. He started on reaching his destination. he lost no time in securing a mutual friend to introduce him to Shahinda. Yusuf had never seen Shahinda before. Shahinda had never seen Yusuf. They talked about the weather which was then at its worst.

"What brings you to khusskpur in these dog days?" asked Shahinda.

"The most urgent of calls," replied Yusuf.

"How long are you going to stay here?"

"It depends," added Yusuf.

Shahinda had evidently asked these questions to extend to him her hospitality, which she did by asking him over to tea the next day.

Yusuf, of course, accepted the invitation and was scrupulously punctual in meeting his engagement. He found himself surrounded by a mixed company including the ubiquitous "daddy." He observed that Shahinda went out of her way to show him marked consideration and was playing the "child" to perfection, The part was at times overplayed. Yusuf took the tea and asked Shahinda for a drive as it was cool outdoors. Shahinda hesitated for a while and then asked her "daddy" whether he felt like going out for a drive. "Daddy" was undecided which left the matter to Shahinda's decision. Yusuf was a generally dressed young idiot, and a notorious lady-killer. He was jogging along in his profession by means which the leaders regarded as distinctly shady, and he was living beyond his means. He had been married by his parents a quarter of a century ago and had several grown up children. But he was free to marry Shahinda if he chose. So was also Himm. Yusuf led the fair doctor to his taxi. "Daddy" followed and the car drove off to an aimless place. Yusuf talked little to Shahinda which was not general: but by his tone and manner he impressed upon Shahinda his prepossession. The drive was long and brought them to dinner time. Shahinda naturally receiprocated the favour by asking Yusuf to stay in for dinner which is all that Yusuf wanted. His plans had been cunningly laid and had the desired effect. Himm were more honest and so went astray. For when he had arrived on a visit to Shahinda the latter had telephoned to him to come over for tea and then stay on to dinner. But Himm had tried to stipulate for privacy. He said he had come that very day and wanted a few minutes alone with his sweetheart. Shahinda meant to give him that opportunity but she would not say and Himm would not understand it. He did not know that some of the best things in life are accomplished by understanding.

Yusuf's stay at dinner was naturally followed by an invitation to smoke in the garden and in the gloaming Yusuf sang to Shahinda one of his **gazals** on the beatitude of love. Shahinda was fascinated by the accomplishments of the young libertine. She requested him to sing another and yet another till the evening passed into night and the "daddy" who took no interest in these things retired leaving the two alone on the lawn. Yusuf once or twice asked Shahinda if she was feeling sleepy and was anxious to retire, but Shahinda either from conviction or conventionality said that it was too hot to go to sleep. The fact is that the accomplishments of her newly acquired troubadour had struck her fancy. It had supplied her relaxation and a change from the humdrum engagement of her dailoy toil. The songs of Yusuf awakened in her a new ource of enjoyment of which she never knew. Yusuf kept her amused till a late hour, and as he was about to part he seized hold of her hand gave her a parting kiss which she only feigned to resent. The ice was broken, Yusuf's visits became more frequent, his stay after invitation longer. His songs were now accompanied by the guitar which for convenience Yusuf left in Shahinda's sitting-room.

When Himm had visited Shahinda, the latter professed to be too busy to met him. Now that Yusuf had come all Shahinda vaunted business vanished. She no longer asked her "daddy" to join her in the sitting room. "Daddy" love was purely spiritual. Love of another quality had mastered it. Secret assignations were made and Yusuf and Shahinda were known to take moonlight walks on the solitary moor or watch the effect of light and shade from the interior of the mouldering monuments of mediaeval antiquity.

PERSONALITY.

IT HAS A SPIRITUAL BASIS.

PERSONS WHOM ONE CAN NEVER FORGET.

STRIKING PERSONALITIES OF SHAW AND ARCHER.

Why is it that there are people whom we may meet a dozen times and simply cannot remember, while others whom we may have met once, perhaps many years ago, are still vividly etched upon the tablets of our memory? Stacy Aumonier tries to reply to this question in the following interesting article in "Woman's Journal."

What is personality? Why is it that in any society certain individuals stand out by reason, as it were, of a natural assurance? Why is it that when some particular actor or actress appears on the stage we can look at none of the others? Why is it that a musician may play a composition with faultless technique, sound musicianship, and we are bored! whilst another with inferior technique and less musical ability holds us enthralled? Why is it that there are people whom we may meet a dozen times and simply cannot remember, while others whom we may have met once, perhaps many years ago, are still vividly etched upon the tablets of our memory? These are questions easier to ask than to answer.

In the first place it is evident that personality is in only a minor degree an affair of personal appearance. There are many who are good-looking enough and striking-looking enough and yet have no personality. On the other hand, some most insignificant-looking man or woman may sway a mob or become an adored leader.

If personality has little to do with personal appearance, neither has it much to do with morality or even intellect. How often do we not find some creative artist utterly egotistical and sensual, and yet a man of strong personality? A professor of great erudition may be swept off his feet by a demagogue with a vocabulary of 200 words, for no other reason than that the latter has personality and the man of learning has not.

A SPIRITUAL BASIS.

It appears, then, that personality is an element in human life that cannot be directly traced to brains, beauty or morals. It must, therefore, have a basis that is in essence a spiritual one. Although it is called personality, it is indeed something which a man or woman may possess apart from their person. It is the co-ordination of what Mr. Clutton-Brock used to call the three activities of the spirit, in a manifestation to uphold an intensely individual outlook, an expression of something much greater than the ego.

Evidence of this lies in the fact that people of strong personality are without self-consciousness. They are for the time, and for the purpose they are serving, under the sway of something greater than themselves. For this is also a feature of personality—that it is frequently only manifest in action. That is to say, when you meet a man or woman for the first time, you may not credit them with having much personality. It does not reveal itself to you until they begin to speak or to perform. How often has one not seen a musician shuffle on to a plaform, and at one's first glance one is stabbed with a sense of disappointment. And then he or she begins to play, and gradually the whole character and appearance of the artist seems to alter. Immersed in the theme of his immediate activity a new personality seems to emerge. But generally speaking with people of strong personality it is evident even in repose. Directly we glance at them we reflect, "There is something unique about that man or woman". And then we become intrigued as to who they are and what they do.

I remember two years ago attending a social function at which practically all the male literary lights of London were present. There was Shaw, Wells, Bennett, Chesterton, Galsworthy, Cunninghame Graham, Archer, John Drinkwater, Sir Philip Gibbs, and many others, including some Labour members of Parliament. It was so fascinating to stand in a corner of that room, and, looking round on that company, to try and determine within one's own mind who had most personality. After a time I decided that I should award the palm to William Archer. He had, in my opinion, a most compelling personality, and I cannot tell you why, except that I felt it. The one with the least personality was H. G. Wells. You have to look into those strangely vital eyes and gather the gist of that curious squeaky voice to realise that he is anyone out of the ordinary. In a roomful of people he does not 'tell'. Shaw, on the other hand, has of course, a very strong personality. He becomes inevitably the centre of the group. This is partly due to the natural magnetism of his personality, and partly to the fact that he is probably the most natural and brilliant talker in the country. A man or a woman always interest us when their minds and bodies are obviously the scene of conflict between 'two' personalities. A striking example of this is Arnold Bennet. To look at him and to read his novels makes one utterly bewildered until one realises that he is indeed a playground of rival personalities. There is always the fastidious artist in conflict with what might be called The Fat Boy of the Five Towns. I have heard Arnold Bennett airily boast that he simply writes to please the public. This, of course, one can only partly believe. It is the voice of the Fat Boy. I believe that sometimes he does start out with the intention of writing down to the public, but after a time the fastidious artis usually gets hold of the pen and the original intention is forgotten. But, unfortunately, the converse is also sometimes true. The fastidious artist starts, and then the Fat Boy whispers in his ear: "Go on, Arnold, let 'em 'ave it. They don't know anything," And then appears a book like: "The Grand Babylon Hotel."

The success of an author does not depend upon personality to the extent that the success of an actor or a politician does (or, for that matter, a doctor, a teacher, a barrister, or anyone whose duty demands a constant display of person); nevertheless it does depend to a certain extent, because a man or woman's personality is always evident in their work. And no literary work has any value unless the interest of the reader is immediately roused in the personality of the author.

The only reason I have so far talked more about the personality of men than of women is that I happened to refer to the literary "stag-party." But the same remarks apply equally, of course, to women, with one small reservation—and that, I think, as it affects clothes. For a woman to have a strong personality it is not necessary for her to be beautiful. One cannot pretend that Edyth Goddall is beautiful, or even Sybil Thorndike. To observe the power of a plain woman's personality I would commend you to watch a packed Queen's Hall audience under the sway of Annie Besant. One of the most striking personalities in English public life—Lady Asquith—could never have been particularly beautiful. In literary circles I should say that the authoress whose personality shouts out most prominently is Rebecca West. She happens to be almost beautiful, but her attraction is not due to that fact.

PERSONS AND PRINCIPLES.

The world is always more interested in persons than in principles. When Lindbergh flew the Atlantic tens of thousands of people had to rush just to have a look at him. They didn't care about the technical details of he fea; they wanted a close-up of his smile and the story of his mother, the schoolmarm. The Prince of Wales is probably the most popular man in the world to-day. This is entirely personality. As to what this mysterious elements is, none of us can say exactly. We are all conscious of it, but who is there who can define it.

It seems to me to be in any case, something in a man or woman responding to the quality in them which is fundamental and sincere, something which, as I said earlier on, is greater than themselves. It is that in a man which will cause him to desert his mistress for his Muse, that in a woman which will enable her to endure unbelievable suffering for an idea. Though they may be weak in some respects, in others they are so strong that they compel us to follow them. The drive of these strong impulses may be the outcome of religious faith or a method of painting, or playing the celloo; or it may simply be an intensely individual conception of behaviour or mental outlook. But, whatever it is, it is expressed in their person, and through this medium essays to stamp itself on others.

It is when you get a young artist who, regardless of his personality, thinks that because he is an artist (so-called) the thing to do is to grow a "Vandyke" beard and wear a velveteen coat, that you realise into what ridiculous postures a lack of understanding of personality may lead a man. To wear a Vandyke beard may be an excellent and appropriate thing, but it is first advisable to develop some of the propensities of a Vandyke.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC, 2ND.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you have a good head—in business. You know how to make money, but—as happens in the case of the majority of money-makers—you do not use your head in the right selection of dress, and manners. You believe in apish mimicry and a queer and ludicrous mixture of Western and Eastern dress. After a few months' visit to the alluring West, you will return to your mother-country, and soon pretend before your kinsmen and countrymen that you have almst forgotten even your mother-tongue and will always speak in English in affected tones which will amaze and amuse all! and you will cry "Goo-jeya-ray-tee? don't know Goo-jeya-ray-tee"! When some bold friend of yours will land a sledge-hammer stroke on you, and say "you, you forgot even your mother-tongue in a few months only. d—d liars"! &c., you will soon beg forgiveness in that "forgotten" language. Only thus will you come to your senses. Get rid of this weakness. Remember what our greatest scientist, Sir J. C. Bose, lately said to the Mysoreans. He advised them to be Indians first and Indians last, and to stand solidly with India. How decent and lovable an Indian looks in his picturesque "puggri", whether it is, round, oblong, rectangular, pentangular, or a "chimney-pot" (which is grander in splendour than the Western 'top-hat' which is sometimes called a 'tile'), or a 100-yard continuous piece of cloth like that of a Kathiawari, the end dangling gently behind the shoulders! And how shabby an Indian looks with his strange jargon of short coat, an ugly Western hat, an unmatched tie of variegated hues, rounded off by an equally unmatched pair of boots or shoes! In home life you will be very happy, your mate also believing in fripperies.

woman which will enable her to endure unbelievable suffering for an idea. Though they may be weak in some respects, in others they are so strong that they compel us to follow them. The drive of these strong impulses may be the outcome of religious faith or a method of painting, or playing the celloo; or it may simply be an intensely individual conception of behaviour or mental outlook. But, whatever it is, it is expressed in their person, and through this medium essays to stamp itself on others.

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